SURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, pk-st.. Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

eave from Exposition Building, foot of MonTicket Offices: 83 Clark-et., Palmer House,
Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. * 8:50a. m. \$ 5:40a. m. \$ 9:40p. m. * 7:05p. m

SEURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Cincinneti Air-Line and Rokomo Line.)

Depart. | Arrive.

AGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

| Leave. | Arrive. 6 er d Florida Express \$ 7:30 p. m. \$ 7:15 a. m.

sakee, Becanaba, Negaunee, etc., 7 p. = ...

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

FOREIGN.

Through a Crisis

Friday.

tain Demands Concern-

ing Bulgaria.

His Threat to Leave Berlin Im-

mediately Secures a Con-

cession.

Russia Blaming Schouvaloff for Too

Much Complaisance in the

Congress.

England Anxious to Have Turks

in the Balkan Moun-

tains.

An American Officer Carrying on Military

Operations in Mexico.

THE EAST.

LONDON, June 23.—The Times' Berlin corre-

south of the town as not to menace Austrian

BEACONSFIELD.

the Saturday sitting of the Congress, made

what is described as one of the finest speeches

he ever delivered. He opposed the Russian demand that the Sultan, instead of pe-

ing permitted to garrison the Roumellan frontier as he chose, should be obliged to designate beforehand the points he wished to fortify and the number of troops to be maintained thereat. Beaconsfield did not quite succeed in

The Berlin correspondent of the Times writes:
Europe Friday passed through a serious
crisis. Beaconsfield informed Bismarck with

A CRISIS.

nterests in that quarter.

convincing his audience.

VOLUME XXXIX.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

FINE TAILORING.

VERY LOW PRICES. Guaranteeing the Artistic Excellence of our

EXAMINATION INVITED.

POPULAR TAILORING HOUSE,

179, 181, 183 CLARK-ST.,

Monday, June 24 To reduce our stock, we will offer OUR ENTIRE LINE OF

spondent says: Sophia is to be included in Northern Bulgaria. The former report that the city was to be included in Roumelia was erroneous. The Powers consented to this on condition that the frontier pass so close to the south of the town

\$10!

These goods are first in quality, and choicest patterns. Former prices \$12 to \$16. LINDSAY BROS

TAILORS, 141 & 143 Dearborn-st.

ARTISTIC TAILORING. FACTS.

Our Stock of Woolens is SUPERIOR in QUALITY and Finish. We make them in the most THOROUGH, DURABLE, and ARTISTIC manner. We employ the most SKILLED ARTISANS and WORKMEN. We WARRANT every article to be EX-ACTLY AS REPRESENTED. We are selling all our goods as low as an HONEST ARTICLE, EQUALLY GOOD, can be

furnished.

Business Suits, \$45 upwards.

Business Trousers, \$10 upwards.

Dress Suits, \$65 upwards.

All of SIMON PURE FABRICS, and produced in the highest style of the art.

PRICES LOW-STANDARD the HIGH-EST. SPECIAL ATTENTION given to WEDDING TOLLETS. EDWARD ELY, IMPORTING TAILOR, 163 & 165 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

SRIRTS, Etc. SHIRTS.

Using none but SELECT Linens, which uniformly give the best of service, and having our cutting and manufacturing done in the most skillful manner—the result of a great many years' experience in conducting the largest Men's Furnishing Goods business in this country—enables us to produce shirts not equaled for fit and durability, and at prices to suit the times.

WILSON BROS., 67 and 69 Washington-st., Chicago, 69 and 71 Fourth-st., Cincinnati, 408 North Fourth-st., St. Louis.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS FOR CRUSHED STONE

Scaled Proposals will be received by the South Park Commissioners for one thousand cubic yards, more or less, of Fine Crushed Stone Screenings for sidewalk on cast side of Grand Boulevard, from Thirty-seventh-st. to Fifty-first-st. Said screenings must be clean and white said free from dirt and clay, and equal to sample at South Park Office. Contractor will be required to furnish material, haul, spread, roll, and water the same in accordance with plans and specifications on file with Secretary of South Park Commission. Proposals also we received at same blace and at same time for 2.00 or received at same blace and at same time for 50 for top dressing road, equal in quality to sample now at office of South Park Commissioners, and of a similar faneness to that used on Grove Parkway; same to be placed on roads in South Park and on Boulevards, spread, watered, and roiled.

Troposals will be received up to Monday, June 24. 1878, at 12 o'clock m. The right to reject any and all bids reserved by the Commission.

FINANCIAL. Interest on City of Chicago Bonds.

City Comptroller's Office, Chicago, June 22, 1878.

City of Chicago Coupons maturing July 1, 1878, will be cashed on presentation at the Merchants' National Bank, N. W. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

J. A. FARWELL, Comptroller.

For Rent for Summer Resort New frame house containing 10 rooms, next to the Mineral Spring at Montrose, 8 miles from the city. Incure of L. SILVERMAN.

Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT.

Store and basement, 38 LaSalle-st.; also second, third, and fourth floors 38 and 40 LaSalle-st., each floor dusting, good light, and elevator; well adapted for manufacturing purposes; will rent whole or any part.

WM. C. DOW, 8 Tribune Building. DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Etc. City Taken at par for Watches, Jeweiry, and Plated Ware, and goods sold as low as any other house will do for cash, Call at the oldest jeweiry house in the city.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, 157 State-st., between Madison

MISCELLANEOUS. REMORSE: A TRAGEDY.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, offered within a month, will purchase the manuscript. After that time menty thousand will be asked. Apply to the author, Prof. THOMAS CLARKE, 604 West Adams-st., Chi-PHOTOGRAPHY. Photographer
Copelius. 75 Madison-St.,
Take Elevator.
Cabinets, \$6; Cards. \$3.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED

extraordinary energy that, on the question of fortifying the Balkan passes and garrisoning them with Turks, England would not hesitate a moment, and that he would guit Berlin Mon-Another correspondent reports that A COMPROMISE
was arranged, according to which the number
of troops in each pass should be determined by

Europe. At present, there is good reason to believe that, when the withdrawal of the Russian troops and future administrative organ of the province is aiscussed, there will be another crisis as severe as the one just passed.

The Times correspondent considers it probable ish troops to occupy the Balkans at 25,000. ROUMANIA.

The Times' leading editorial expresses the pinion that there is no reason to fear a serious disagreement in the Congress on the remaining topics. Several special dispatches mention the probability of a compromise on the Bessarabian question. It is believed Roumania will consent to relinquish the province with the exception of a strip of land bordering on the Danube.

LONDON, June 23.—The Post's special from Berlin states that Great Britain and Austria uating Bulgaria, where, until a new Govern-ment is established, there shall be a mixed European occupation. Russia demands that the number of troops Turkey is to be entitled to station near the Balkans be limited to a com-paratively small contingent, and that Russia be allowed to continue the military occupation

A NAPOLEONIC "REINFORCEMENT." BELGRADE, June 23.—A large number of Russian officers are expected here to-morrow. It is stated in well-informed circles that, in certain eventualities, two divisions of Russian into the Servian army.

BERLIN, June 23.—The Congress at Monday's sitting will discuss the details of the arrangement made Saturday permitting the Turks to garrison the Balkan passes.

SCHOUVALOFF GETTING IT. St. Petersburg, June 23.—There is much ex citement here concerning the arrangement by which Turkey is allowed to occupy the Baikan passes. It is thought Count Schouvaloff is accountable for making this concession. WHAT RUSSIA DEMANDS IN RETURN.

LONDON, June 23 .- A later dispatch declares that this concession on the part of Russia is unquestionably conditioned upon the establishment of the autonomy of Roumelia and the evacuation of the interior by the Turkish troops. The interior organization of the prov-ince will be next discussed. The conditions laid down by Russia are absolute. It is understood the negotiations relative to guarantees for autonomy of the province will give rise to animated debate. The question of evacuation of the fortresses will also arise in connection with the organization of Roumella. The Russian Privy Counselor, Schlouger, arrived at Berlin from St. Petersburg Saturday, and immediate-ly had an interview with Schouvaioff and Gorts-chakoff. Gortschakoff is confined to his bed.

THE TURKISH ARMY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 23.—The whole Turkish right wing has made a forward movement. It is understood England advocates the formation of a gendarmerie to replace the Russian

army of occupation.

A RUSSIAN INSULT. The Russians recently requested the British Consul at Dourgas to billet some soldiers, and, in consequence of his refusal, threatened to tear down the British flag. Minister Layard in-structed the Consul to confine himself to a

VERY REMARKABLE CONDUCT OF GEN. MACKENZIE.

GALVESTON, June 23.—A News Eagle Pass GALVESTON, June 23.—A News Eagle Pass special says: "Gen. Mackenzle and Shafler arrived here last night. Their comrades arrive to-morrow. They benetrated Mexico about forty-five miles from Newtown, the place of crossing, and about eighteen miles east of Saragossa, where they were met by a detachment of the Mexican army under Cel. Valdez, drawn up in line of battle. The Mexican commander in-quired the purpose of this invasion, informing Mackenzie that he had orders to repel American invasion, and that he (Mackenzie) should not proceed further. The Mexicans' position obstructing the Americans' progress, Mackenzie WARNED THEM TO GET OUT OF THE WAY, saying if they did not do so by 4 o'clock that

was his (Mackenzie's) business to guard against

"Valdez offered a detachment of his force to escort the Americans to a place of crossing. Mackenzie declined the offer, saying he was able to take care of himself. However, the Mexican force was inferior to the Americans, hence Statement that Europe Passed officers for not attacking. No captures were made during the expedition. This is an Ameri-Beaconsfield Imperative in Cer-

> MISCELLANEOUS. BERLIN, June 23.—The condition of the Em-

peror is satisfactory. His power of moving his left arm is perceptibly increasing. ANOTHER SICK SOVEREIGN. MADRID, June 23.—The condition of Queen

Mercedes causes much anxiety. Violent hemorrhages Saturday greatly weakened her.

rhages Saturday greatly weakened her.

THE VATICAN.

ROME, June 6.—This morning his Holiness,
Leo XIII., gave audience in the Hall of Consistory to upwards of 8,000 officers of all ranks of
what the Cierical papers now describe as the
disbanded Pontifical army. They were introduced by Gen. Kanzler, late Commander-inChief. The Pope said he was rejoiced to see
represented in them the loyalty and the firmness
of the valorous defenders of a glorious flag,
glorious for the reason that it belonged to the
most holy of all causes—that of the Church of
Jesus Christ. Wishing them better times, he
exhorted them to be ready to share persecution
and misfortune with the Church and its supreme
head.

POLITICAL.

ILLINOIS.

Epecial Dispatch to The Tribuns.

CAIRO, Ill., June 22.—The Republi County Convention, held in this city to-day, selected John Wood, J. J. Bird, and J. A. keene as delegates to the State Convention No instructions were given to delegates to any of the Conventions.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 22.—The Reput lican County Convention was held in this city co-day to appoint delegates to the State and to-day to appoint delegates to the State and Senatorial District Conventions. It was the largest and most enthusiastic convention that has been held for years. Ensley Moore, Esq., presided. Full lists of delegates were chosen. The delegates were instructed to support Bulley D. Dawson, Esq., for Clerk of the Supreme Court, Central Grand Division, and the Hon. I. L. Morrison for Representative in the Thirty-ninth Senatorial District.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Mr. Vernon, Ill., June 22.—A Republican mass-meeting to select delegates to the State, Congressional, and Legislative Conventions assembled in this city this afternoon. The Hon. A. B. Barret, former representative from this district, presided. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That we desire to show the State that

were unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That we desire to show the State that
we still have great faith in the orinciples of the
Republican party, and that we encourage all efforts put forth to increase Republican majorities
in our Congressional as well as State elections.

Resolved. That the Republicans of Jefferson
County ignore the acts of President Hayes in so
much as relater to his vindictive course toward the
party that placed him in the position he now occupies, and that we hall with delight the introduction of the name of U. S. Grant for President in
1880.

tion of the name of U. S. Grant for President in 1880.

The following are the delegates to the State Convention: Gen. C. W. Paney, C. L. Shattan, Henry A. Stephenson. To the Congressional Convention: W. W. Lyon, L. H. Dawes, Russel Brown, T. B. Lacey, A. B. Barret, George Hill, Jerre Taylor. To the Legislative Convention: V. J. Rosenberger, S. A. Allen, W. S. Willis, C. D. Ham, Henry Cornelius, Theodore Twomley, James Berger.

The delegates to the State Convention were instructed, after a stormy discussion, to vote for Thomas Ridgway for State Treasurer. Dr. C.9. W. Lyon, of Hamilton County, was named as the choice of the county for Representative, Special Dissatch to The Tribuna.

OLNEY, Ill., June 23.—One of the largest Republican Conventions ever held in Richland County assembled at the Court-House in this city yesterday, to select delegates to the State, Congressional, and District Conventions. The delegates to the State Convention are all strong

city yesterday, to select delegates to the State, Congressional, and District Conventions. The delegates to the State Convention are all strong for Thomas S. Ridgway for State Treasurer, and will do all in their power to secure his nomination and election. The delegates to the District Convention were instructed to cast their votes for Col. John Lynch, of Richland, and J. C. Baldridge, of Wayne. as candidates for the Legislature. Col. Lynch and Mr. Baldridge are both very popular throughout the district, and their nomination insures two Republican members of the Legislature from this district. High Sharp, Sheriff, was nominated for re-election by acclamation, and will be elected by 500 majority. This will make his fourth term in succession. A resolution offered by J. M. Longnecker indorsing Grant for President in 1880 was unanimously adopted.

Special Dispate to The Tribuns.

MORRIS, Ill., June 22.—The Republican County Convention for Grundy County has been held to-day at this place for the selection of delegates to the Conventions to nominate officers to be elected this fall. The delegates were left uninstructed, excepting for three candidates, and for these the Convention instructed their delegates to vote as follows: For Congressman, the Hon. P. C. Hayes, of Grundy; for State Senate, the Hon. L. B. Ray, of Grundy; for Clerk of the Appellate Court, James R. Combs. of Grundy. Combs is at present Clerk of the Circuit Court. Ray was formerly Representative of this county, and Hayes is present Congressman from this district.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 23.—The Republicans held a mass-convention yesterday, selecting delegates to the State Convention as follows:

ROCKPORD, Ill., June 23.—The Republicans held a mass-convention yesterday, selecting delegates to the State Convention as follows: D. J. Stewart, I. J. Blodgett, Wait Falcett, R. P. Lane, A. C. Spafford, G. H. Hollister, N. W. Taylor, I. N. Kirk, Irwin French, S. C. Griffin, Jerry Jordan, John Smith. The Convention passed a resolution indorsing the Hon. Wm. Lathrop, present Representative to Congress, and urging him for another term.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 23.—The Republican primary elections in McLean County were held Saturday, and returns are coming in slowly. A great deal of interest was manifested, and a much larger vote than common was polled, showing that the Republican party is thoroughly awake.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., June 22.—At Mason to-day delegates were elected to the Democratic State, Congressional, and Senatorial Conventions The usual resolutions condemning the Repub-lican party and lauding the Democracy were adopted. The money question was substantially covered by the Indiana and Iowa planks demanding greenbacks, equal recognition of gold and silver in the payment of public and private debts: also favoring the repeal of the Resump-tion act; opposing the further contraction of greenbacks; favoring the substitution of green-backs as a national circulation, etc. The dele-gation was instructed to present the name of Ferris S. Fitch, of this county, for Governor. Fitch is a soft-money Democrat.

оню. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
COLUMBUS, O., June 22.—The Nationals held their County Convention this afternoon. Only thirty-five were present, and none outside of the city. The nominations were made by the Convention for county offices.

THE LINCOLN ASSASSINATION. THE LINCOLN ASSASSINATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—The Post tomorrow will publish an interview with John F.
Coyle, formerly publisher of the National Inteligencer, regarding the published report that at
a dinner party in this city the night of
Lincoln's assassination Coyle burned an
unread package which Booth had handed Mackenzie that he had orders to repel American invasion, and that he (Mackenzie) should not proceed further. The Mexicans' position obstructing the Americans' progress, Mackenzie WARNED THEN TO GET OUT OF THE WAY, saying if they did not do so by 4 o'clock that day he would shoot where the Mexicans were standing, at the same time putting his men in order of battle. At the appointed time the Americans advanced. Their numbers appeared to overawe the Mexicans, who hastily withdrew to a safe distance out, keeping in sight of the American troops. Mackenzie asked Valdez if he intended to obstruct the Americans' route again, to which Valdez replied it WASHINGTON.

MONDAY. JUNE 24, 1878.

Congressman Acklen, Who Displaced Darrall, Insults a Lady.

Timely Protection Afforded to the Lady by Gen. Rosser, of New Orleans.

The Gentleman and Ackien Now Arranging for a Duel.

Figures of a Democratic Lunch-Bill Which Has Been Much Talked About.

ROSSER--ACKLEN. .

A DUEL PROBABLE.

The Colored Senator Bruce to Be Married To-Day.

by the friends of Congressman Acklen to the editor of the Washington Post contradicts the recent statements of a "sensational and unwarranted character" as to his behavior to a lady, and says that "his version of the affair is entirely corroborated by the lady, and that there is but one issue in the premises, and that is of a personal and private character between left the city for their respective homes to arrange their affairs for such a determination of the reult between them as accords with their views of the responsibility of men to one another. The

their affairs for such a determination of the result between them as accords with their views of the responsibility of men to one another. The scandal of distorted and exaggerated publicity," it is added, "had the effect of hastening, perhaps, an event which would have taken place under any circumstances, and which should not be permitted to be clouded with dishonor." The Post says editorially that Ackien hurried to Louisiana to arrange his affairs, and, as soon as he gets there, his friend, a well-known duelist, will at once notify Gen. Rosser to name some gentleman to represent him with a view to a settlement according to the strict code. The lady Mr. Ackien admits to have previously compromised, and professes a willingness to make her the only reparation in his power.

ASCANDALOUS APPAIR.

Dispatch to Consimust Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—There is a scandal on the ambient air which involves a dashing young bachelor Congressman, and, strangely enough, surnamed Joseph. In face and figure the youthful statesman would make a "mash" most any place. The girls here have doted on him, and his pastures have been as green and shanging as his youthful heart could wish. Last Wednesday night he invited a lady to accept his hospitality in a gustatory feast at Welcker's, and make merry with champagne and terrapin. She went, a private room was called for, and in it the twain sat down to a feast calculated to warm and agritate the most dormant passions. While the victuals lusted, all went on as happily as a marriage-bell. It was when they were gone that the young Adonis sighed for the forbidden fruit not on the bill of fare. He was repulsed. No faint heart was Joseph's. Again with whisperings of love he besought his fair companion with that fervency with which King David beguined from the forbidden fruit not on the bill of fare. He was repulsed. No faint heart was Joseph's. Again with whisperings of love he becought his fair companion with that fervency with which King David beguined dring, no resone. Again he rap

ROBESON. HIS REPLY TO THE CHARGES OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

A reporter of the Philadelphia Times has had. talk with ex-Secretary Robrson about the charges against him in the report of the Con-gressional Committee. The ex-Secretary said: "I regard the report of this Committee as

man Whitthorne's views, growing out of his personal prejudices and desire to distinguish himself." "Does this prejudice extend to you personally?"
"Well, it comes out of a desire to create a re-form and an inability to exactly get at it. Why, the whole thing is but campaign ammuni-

"To be used against any particular Presiden "To be used against any particular Presidential aspirant, or against the Republican party generally?"
"Well, against the party generally."
"Gen. Grant, for instance?"
"Why, sir, all this sort of thing could not affect him, even if he should be a candidate, about which matter I say nothing—mind that, nothing."

"You regard him as a popular man, do you not?"

"You'regard him as a popular man, do you not?"

"Very. He will have a great ovation when he returns. I tell you, this whole thing has been got up by Mr. Whitthorne in secretsession. The resolutions are given out at a time when Congress is about to adjourn, and no action can be taken. I do not deem it likely that anything will come out of this, except that it will furnish fuel to boll a political pot, and not make it boil very fast either. Now, there is Lenthal (naval constructor) and Isherwood (Chief Engineer), who were dismissed from the head of the Department of Engineering and Steam; they are the men who have been chiefly instrumental in framing this report. People may differ with me in their views as to the right way of conducting the affairs of the Navy Department. I did what I thought was right, and I do not believe any legal proceedings that possibly may arise will do anything else than vindicate my course."

"Then you think some legal proceedings may result from the recommendations contained in the resolutions?"

"Perhaps. There is one thing I want to say about this matter, and you may state it explicitly. It is this: I am willing to let the entire evidence adduced by the examination of witnesses in that Committee be placed in the hands of the Attorney-General of the United States, that he may decide what grounds exist for any proceedings against me, for his opinion as to whether I did any wrong or not." "You regard him as a popular man, do you

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—The question has been raised whether the \$100,000 appro-priated for the Chicago Custom-House in the Deficiency bill of April is to be deducted from the \$350,000 in the regular omnibus bill. No such deduction was provided for, and the whole sum appropriated will be available. THAT LUNCH.

The following is the full text of the bill for

Two baskets of Mumm's dry wine, at \$23 a case ... \$48.00
One-tozen 1830 brandy ... 38.00
Three thousand imported cigars at \$16. 48.00
There thousand imported cigars at \$16. 48.00
Half dozen Vino De Paste sherry ... 12.00
Ten and one-half pounds of Stilton cheese at 75 cents ... 4.50
One can of Cream crackers ... 1.25
One can of Gent's water crackers ... 3.25
Two dozen assorted mests ... 12.00
Two large jars of assorted pickles ... 1.30
One trunk ... 4.00
One doz Old Stag whisky ... 15.00
Hatchet and corkserew ... 1.25

Total..... says that the financial legislation of the past session is, on the whole, better than he had anCRIMINAL NEWS.

ticipated at the commencement, although it is not what he had wished. Mr. Sherman had no serious objection to the passage of the bill making greenbacks receivable at par for 4 per cent bonds, and also for custom dues. These provisions; have been important aids to resumption; but he will, nevertheless, probably accomplish the same result by other means. Mr. Sherman thinks that resumption will take place within the time fixed by law. He regards Congress as having been prodigal in its appropriations, and does not anticipate much reduction of the national debt within the next fiscal year.

THE COLORED SENATOR.

Senator Bruce will be married at Cleveland to-morrow to Miss Wilson, a teacher in the public schools of that city. She is said to be highly accomplished and very beautiful, showing no trace of African blood. She is the daughter of a deutist in Cleveland, and is only about 20 years of are. Senator Bruce is 37 years of are, and the youngest Senator in Congress. Their honeymoon will be spent in Europe.

A DANGEROUS OPERATION.

Mr. Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, yesterday had a very dangerous operation performed upon him for calculus by a council of eminent physicians. It was deemed necessary to perform the operation to save his life. Justice Miller, although not out of danger, is comfortable to-night, and his physicians hope for complete recovery.

SECRETARY SCHUEZ ON POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following is the letter of Secretary Schurz to which President Hayes has referred as expressing his views about political assessments:

DRAR Sin: I have received your letter submitting to me the following questions connected with the circular received by you from the Congressional Campaign Committee, asking for contributions to the campaign fund: Whether you are obliged to pay such contribution; wheth

FIRES.

AT NEWARK, N. J. NEWARK, N. J., June 23.—The spacious works of the Plow Company, on the Passaic River, were totally destroyed by fire this morning, with several other buildings. A large number of hands are thrown out of employment. Loss estimated at \$100,000. The main office of the Company is in New York. J. B. Brown is President and Treasurer; John Douglas, Secre-tary. Insurance, \$50,000, divided between companies in New York, Newark, and Jersey City; average about \$4,000 each.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Eox 56 at 9:48 yesterday for oon was caused by a fire in the building No 74 Van Buren street, owned by R. Lancaste and occupied by A. Drysdale & Co., marble-grate manufacturers. Damage, \$50.

The alarm from Box 74 at 12:05 yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning of a shed in the rear of No. 472 Wabash arenue, owned and occupied by A. Brunt. Damage, \$300; insurance nuknown. surance unknown.

QUINCY, Ill., June 23.—The ice-houses of The buildings were valued at \$8,000; insured for \$4,000. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

SUICIDE.

Moses A. Wheelock, for Twenty Years President of the New York Stock Exchange, Blows Out His Whisky-Crazed Brains—A Detroit Brewer Chooses the Hemp Route. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Moses A. Wheelock, who has been widely known for more than twenty years as President of the New York Stock Exchange, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself in the head. His son found him dead in his chair, only a minute after he had flowing from a wound in his right temple. Las spring he was defeated in the annual election. He has depended for many years upon the salary of \$5,000 attached to the position for the support of his family, and his defeat utterly crushed him. He has since spent his days wandering around Wall street and the Stock Exchange, a mere ghost of his his appearance showed the pitiable change his ill-fortune had wrought in the man. He was intoxicated when he went home last night, and was still under the influence of liquor when he killed himself. He left a letter addressed to "Jennie." his wife, which

dressed to "Jennie." his wife, which was incoherent, and it is believed his mind was disordered. He leaves no property, but his wife is partially provided for by an insurance policy of \$10,000 on his life, donated several years ago by the Stock Exchange, to be paid out of its own funds. The policy is not vitiated by his suncide.

Recial Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 23.—August Ruoff, aged 24, son of a wealthy German brewer of this city, committed suicide this evening by hanging in his father's brewery. He has been in ill-health some time, and is supposed to have been temporarily insane. Deceased was highly educated, and was a graduate of a German university.

The Great Poet Was as Good on Money-Making as He Was on Blank Verse-His Will. NEW YORK, June 23.—The will of the late

William Cullen Bryant was offered for probate yesterday to the Surrogate of Queen's County at Jamaica. It is dated Dec. 6, 1872, in his own handwriting, and is remarkably legible. It bears no trace of trembling or nervousness. Besides two daughters, one the wife of Parke Godwin and the other unmarried, only two persons get any portion of his estate, which is estimated at \$350,000. Had Mr. Bryant survived his children, the estate was to have been equally divided between his nephews and nieces, and those of his wife. The bequests otherwise than to his daughters are four acres of land and \$8,000 in money to the overseer of his estate, G. B. Cline, and \$200 to the latter's son. All the rest of the property, including Bryant's interest in the Evening Post, is equally divided between the daughters. If either daughter dies childless, her share shall go to the surviving sister, and it is especially directed that the property given the daughters shall be settled in such a manner as to be free from the intermedding or control of the husband of either. The executors of the will are John A. Graham, John Bigelow, John H. Platt, George B. Cline, and the testator's daughter, Julia S. Bryant.

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A Colored Woman Kicked to Death in Philadelphia, Pa.

Another Bloody Affray in the Streets of St. Louis.

Hordes of Tramps Carrying Things Their Own Way in Southern Illinois.

A COLORED WOMAN KILLED. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.
PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—A fearful tragedy

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—A fearful tragedy was enacted last night in a row of three-story dwellings tenanted chiefly by colored people, the maies being mostly employed at brick making in the vicinity. In one house Mrs. Maria Johnson had resided for eighteen years, and reared a family. She was a tall, powerful woman, and, despite her 55 years, she was courageous. The next building was tenanted by three families. William A. Cooper, a mulatto, lived upon the first floor, in Cooper, a mulatto, lived upon the first floor, in illicit relations with a woman, Anna Victor, the niece of Mrs. Johnson: Eugene Bagwell and his wife, Mrs. Johnson: Sugene Bagwell and his wife, Mrs. Johnson is said to have told her that the youngster was neglected and abused by Anna. On Saturday evening last, after 10 o'clock. Sally went to Cooper's house for an explanation. The discussion was carried on in the hall-way, and was joined in by Mrs. Bagwell. Cooper became enraged when he heard that Mrs. Johnson had accused him or his paramour of cruelty to the child, and threatened to kill anybody who lied about him. While the dispute was going on, Mrs. Johnson rapped at the door, having been told that her daughter, Mrs. Bagwell, was being beaten by Cooper. He went to the door and opened it, and, when Mrs. Johnson demanded to see her niece, he accused her of raising the mischief. He refused to admit her, and tried to push her off the step. He struck her in the breast, according to all accounts, and also kicked her in the stomach. Being a stout, heavy woman, she feil with great force, but was soon upon her feet sgain, and walked down to her own house and sat upon the doorstep. She was then carried into her house, where she died in haif an hour after the fight. The officer who found Mrs. Johnson sitting on the step compraining of her injuries did not arrest Cooper at the time of the assault, as the physician stated the injuries were not serious. Cooper consequently escaped. Cooper is about 23 years of age, and, from his trade (brickmaking), has acquired a powerful physique. He is tall, and, owing to the peculiar rabbit-looking configuration of his head, he has received the sobriquet of "Bunny." A colored man who stood in a little knot near Mrs. Johnson's house yesterday exclaimed, "Gosh, de old lady'! cut into timber when it comes to buildin her c Cooper, a mulatto, lived upon the first floor, in licit relations with a woman, Anna Victor, the

THE TRAMP NUISANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Quincy, Ill., June 22.—Tramps are creating a great deal of trouble on all of the railroads leading from this city. They take possession of freight trains regardless of the protestations of the trainmen, and sometimes actually compel the engineers to run trains in spite of orders to sidetrack. Some of these tramps are well armed with revolvers and knives, and last night and with revolvers and knives, and last night and yesterday on the Wabash they presented weapons at the heads of some of the engineers, and declared and carried out the purpose of riding as far as they wished. Over 400 of these desperadoes boarded a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy freight on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Division yesterday, retaining absolute possession of it so long as they desired. Conductors and brakemen are entirely powerless to prevent any outrages that the tramps may see fit to perpetrate. It is also said that the tramps are destroying farm proporty, and in some cases burn re aporsand mowers. A few days since they visited the farm of John Densen, who lives two miles north of Ursa, and demolished his binder, valued at \$200. Nor are they lacking in check when in the city. To-day one of them entered the First National Bank, picked up a number of blank checks, and started out with them, remarking that he might be able to get cash on them as soon as he struck a Granger, but he was stopped by the Cashier and combelled to return the checks. Numerous arrests have been made by the police.

A DISGUSTING CASE. Sr. Louis, Mo., June 23.—A disgusting case which happened in St. Louis. County, west of this city, several days ago, has just come to light. Alex Smith, a negro, was arrested by Officers Lesley and Martin near Baden last Saturday on information received from F. Miller, a farmer living fifteen miles out on the Bellefontaine road, to the effect that the negro had committed an outrage on his (Miller's) adopted daughter, named Paulina Kohler, a girl 15 years of age. Smith harvested for Mr. Miller, and last Friday night he persuaded the girl Pauline to run off with hime. He took her to the house of a negro named Tucker, some to the house of a negro named Tucker, some three miles from Miller's, and there accomplished he#ruin. The girl returned home the same night, and told her story, and early next morning Mr. Miller came to St. Louis and reported what he had heard to Officers Lesley and Martin, whom he met at Baden. The officers kept a lookout for the negro, and the result was his arrest the following afternoon. As the girl has, according to law, arrived at an age of discretion, and as she seems to have made little or no resistance, it will be very difficult to make the case sufficiently strong to convict him. But it is probable that he will be lynched before the trial, as there is a very strong feeling against him in the vicinity where the crime was committed.

MORE BLOOD SPILT IN ST. LOUIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Sr. Louis, June 23.—About 2 o'clock this morning, while Officer Mike Ryan, of the Third District Station, was walking along Biddle near Eighteenth street, he observed a man standing close up to the wall in an alley, and, advancing

close up to the wall in an alley, and, advancing towards him, asked him what he was doing. Without answering him, the man rushed forward and plunged a knife in the officer's abdomen, causing a very dangerous wound, extending into the cavity. The officer knocked the assasin down with his club and called for help, being reinforced by Officer Desmond, who arrested the man and conveyed him to the station, where it was found that he was an old man with gray hair and whiskers. He said his name was Patrick Quinn, and that he lived in a tenement near by. When questioned as to the cause of his attack upon the officer, he said that he had been chased by a mob, and that he ran into the alley to hide, and, when the officer came upon him, bethought he was one of the crowd who wanted to kill him. The officer in charge at the station was partially impressed with the idea that he was crazy, but the prisoner's manner raised a doubt in his mired. He is at present uncertain whether the conduct was assumed or not. The officer who received the stab is of the opinion that Quinn was oreusring to enter a yard near by for the purpose of committing a burglary. Though the prisoner is advanced in years, he is not decrepit.

NO TALES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Gal.Ena, Ill., June 23.—Yesterday evening the remains of an unknown man were discovered by some fishermen lying on the bank of the Mississippi opposite Smith's Ferry, in this county. The body was almost entirely decomposed, and but little was left of the unfortunate save the skeleton. The clothing indicated that the person had been in good circumstances. The cost was known and of the finest texture. The coat was brown and of the floest texture, and the vest and pants were black broadcloth. The feet were incased in No. 6 boots, and the hands in brown kids. An inquest was held at

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

9 o'clock last night, but nothing was found in the pockets of the clothing indicating the name of the person. The vest and pantaloons pockets had the appearance of having been cut out. It is surmised that the man was murdered and thrown into the river. His remains were decently interred near the riverside by the Coroner.

BURGLARS

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
COVINGTON, Ind., June 23.—Tom Welch and Charles McCloud, alias Clough, were brought here and lodged in jail, charged with the burglary during the street-parade of Sells Bros.' circus at Attica, last Friday. They entered the restdence of the late Judge Pool and Mrs. Plow-man's house, from which they carried away \$200

COUNTERFEITERS. St. Louis, June 23.—Nine members of a gang of counterfeiters having their headquarters near Baxter Springs, Kan., have been arrested, and officers are in pursuit of others.

AN OPIUM-EATER.

Miserable End of a Man Who Started With

who has been employed as porter at the German Medical Institute, was found dead in his room at the City Hotel about 8 o'clock Saturday evening. The Coroner viewed the remains this afternoon and ascertained that death had resuited from drunkenness and opium-eating Hasse was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1836. of that city. Young Hasse was given a Gym America six years ago and joined the United of the Sixth United States Infantry until August, 1873, when he was discharged an opium-eater. Soon after his discharge he came to St. Louis and met Dr. Schwarz, of the an opinin-eater. Soon after his discharge he came to St. Louis and met Dr. Schwarz, of the German Medical Institute on Pine street, who had known him years ago in Hamburg. He and the Doctor finished the Gymnasum course together. The Doctor was glad to see his old friend, and gave him a position as porter in the Institute, and though he soon discovered that the position was but poorly filled on account of his friend's dpinking propensities, he allowed him to stay. Hasse, though drunk most of his time, received \$2 per day. Out of this he barely saved enough to pay his room-rent and board, most of the money being spent for opium and whisky. His clothing for the most part was obtained from the cast-off wardrobes of his friends. Dr. Schwarz says that, while Hasse was at the Gymnasium, he was a remarkably fine scholar and that his prospects for professional honor and renown in the future seemed far brighter than any other boy-in the institution. Hasse was hever married. Upon examing his effects the Coroner could find but 50 cents in money. A bottle of morphine, and another of opium, stood upon the table near the bed, and there were several empty whisky bottles in other portions of the room. The body was removed to the Morgue, and will be buried in the lotter's field. A HOAX.

Unpleasant Results Following a Cheap Imitation of the Style of the Chicago "Times"

—How the People of Rockford Took It.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 23.—This community

was to-day thrown into the wildest excitement experienced since the Court-House disaster. Crowds congregated on the streets aghast at the startling head-lines of the Rockford Daily News, published by D. A. K. Andrews, announcing "A Feroclous Outbreak of the Commune—The Government Overthrown—Washington, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and All Large Cities in the Hands of a Howling Mob— President Haves and Cabinet Assassinated—The French Revolution Re-enacted in All the Chief American Cities,"-stating in detail the horrors and outrages committed by the red Commune. Our pittzens did not pause to read the article through, which closed its story of blood and carnage as follows: "The uprising seems to find the city authorities in the large cities totally unprepared for the emergency, and the only mitigation of the hor-ror will be in the fact that such scenes of anemergency, and the only mitigation of the norror will be in the fact that such scenes of anarchy, bloodshed, and confusion have not yet
occurred, but will in the near future if the Government does not take prompt measures to suppress and break up the armed societies of Communists in every city in this country, which at
present are the very hotbeds of revolution." The
sensational article of the News is denounced,
and fails to convince Mayor Watson as to
the most efficient means of quieting the expected uprising. He immediately made himself
acquainted of its being a capard, and took inmediate measures in suppressing the further issuance of the paper. The excitement in the
church services was intense. The editor is denounced in unueasured terms for such infamous
representations before the public, when the
country is agitated so strongly under the Commune excitement. Mayor Watson advised all
citizens to disperse, to put no credence in the
report whatever, and placed a policeman at the
door, making the editor and employes prisoners
until the excitement anated. Many question
his authority, yet none denounce his prompt
action in the endeavor to suppress it. Other
city papers put builetins out denouncing the
hoax in so mild terms.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CRIEF SIGNAL OFFICES, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24-1 a. m.-Indica-

tions—For Tennessee and the Obio Valley, stationary or lower pressure and temperature, westerly winds and clear weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, southeast winds, warmer, clear or partly clear weather, and falling barometer.

For the Lake region, southeast to southwest winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, and stationary barometer.

For the Middle States, westerly winds, cooler, partly cloudy, clear weather, stationary or rising barometer.

The rivers will generally fall, except a slight rise in the Missouri and Upper Ohio.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time. | Bar. | The | Bar. | Pat. | Pat. | Reather

9:53 a.m. 20,954 60 55 N. 3 Clear, 11:18 a.m. 20,954 66 44 E. 6 Clear, 2:00 p.m. 29,937 68 47 S. 6 Fair, 3:55 p.m. 29,937 68 47 S. 6 Fair, 0:00 p.m. 29,939 66 58 S. 6 Could, 0:00 p.m. 29,934 63 68 S. 4 Clear, 10:18 p.m. 29,943 63 62 S. 4 Clear,

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
LONDON, June 23.—Arrived out, the Ch.
Brussels, Germanic, St. Lawrent, and Wiels
from New York.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Arrived, the Erin, from Liverpool. MOVILLE, June 23.—Steamer Polynesian, from Quebec, arrived.

The Potter Committee Bites Off a Chunk It Can't "Chaw."

Testimony of Mrs. Capt. Jenks, of the Marine Cavalry.

Hours of Fruitless Attempts to Get Her to Testify to Something.

The Enfilading Glare of Ben. Butler Pales into Ineffectual Strabismus.

THE FRAUD-HUNT.

ARRIVAL OF JUDGE CAMPBELL.

**Epecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—Judge Hugh ampbell, of the Fourth District of Louislana man of high character, has arrived as a wit-ces before the Potter Committee. The Ander-on protest was sworn to and subscribed before it. It is expected that the testimony of dge Campbell will be to the effect that the estation he affixed as to the Anderson signaand the oath are true. Pitkin vesterday discharged as a witness, he agreed with the Republicans to remain until they could examine him here. It is the ition to complete the examination of the Louisiana witnesses now here by Tuesday, or, b-Committee to leave by the latter date for next to take up the Florida case, so as to relieve Gov. Noves from attendance as a witness. Thi case, however, has already broken down, and it is not expected that much time will be devoted

MRS. JENKS.

The Democrats are claiming to night that they will be able to thoroughly discredit Mrs. Jenks. They do not maintain, however, that hey can obtain any reliable testimony to show the existence of a genuine Sherman letter. So far as her testimony related to her calls upon as her testimony related to her calls upon tary Sherman here, it is known to be true. ber of other points in her testimony reguntators in Louisiana agree with letters which she wrote some time since, and which are here in possession of the Republicans. On the other hand, Butler's friends are claiming that cuments which will completely ber down to-morrow in cross-exam

LOUISIANA.

PERSISTS IN PAYING. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 83 .- Ex-Gov Brown, before leaving Washington, responded to the letter of Secretary Sherman returning the drafts forwarded to the Department in pay ment of his (Brown's) share of the Louisiana Commission expenses, again inclosing the draft, saying he feels constrained to do so from a sense of duty to himself and the parties liable for the amount expended. A belief is expressed that the Secretary will retain the check and swait future action concerning the payment of the expenses of the Commission.

THE COMMISSION CORRESPONDENCE.

Distracts to New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—The corre-

pondence of the Louisiana Commission, called or by the Potter Committee and sent to the ouse by the President, has been printed. It outains not one really important dispatch which has not before been published. The inructions of Secretary Evarts to the Commis-oners and their final report were made public me. On the 12th of April the Con ers telepraphed the President a detailed sioners telegraphed the President a detailed statement of the situation, showing that, while the Niciolis Government was in actual and precical possession of all departments of the State, Packard occupied the State-House, quarded by Federal troops, and claimed that "if protected and acknowledged by the President," he could have some show of power. The Commission concluded in these words:

Commission concluded in these words:

Nicholls said he asked only the withdrawal of troops, and would then leave Packard to rust out where he is. Packard claims it is the absolute duty of the President to decide between them, and says that he has not sufficient reason to give the people for any change of attitude. Nicholls offers strong assurances of protection to all the rights of men, but his opponents doubt his ability to make them good. Evidently the situation would wholly change if the President should decide as to whether he intends to recognize either claimant or neither, and also as to the withdrawal of the troops. We believe that, if your decision upon these two questions is committed to us, with the privilege of making it known or not before our return, as may seem to us wise, we would be better able to and you in securing a just and pcaceable conclusion of our mission.

C. B. Lawrence,

J. R. HAWLEY,

JOHN C. BROWNE,

WAYNE MACVEAGH.

To this Secretary Evarts made the following

To this Secretary Evarts made the following reply on the 13th of April: reply on the 13th of April:

The President does not regard the withdrawal of the United States soldiers from the State House or their continuance there as significant on the question of the legal rights of the competing claimants to any department of the State Government. It is his purpose to remove the soldiers from the State House to their barracks, and he desires that the Ilouse to their barracks, and he desires that the time, circumstances, and preparation for such removal should give every reasonable security against its becoming the occasion or opportunity of any outbreak of violence. Upon receiving, through you, what the President may deem satisfactory assurances that the question of the rightful government of Louisiana will be practically left to legal and peaceful solution, without the use or exhibition of force, the President will be prepared to withdraw the soldiers from the State-house. The President cannot expressly or by implication anticipate the determination of his duty upon any occasion in the future which the posture of affairs in Louisiana may present for his official action/under the Constitution and laws of the United States. He confidentially hopes that his earnest desire to put an end to even an apparent military interference in the domestic controversies in the State of Louisiana will not be thwarted by the action of any part of its people. The President will await your answer before making public this communication, and your use of the same must be confidential, but the methods of such use will be at your discretion.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

It appears that the Administration desired and required peace, the assurance of continued and continued and course of continued and course and continued and course of c

with use will be at your discretion.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

It appears that the Administration desired and required peace, the assurance of continued peace in the State. This could be secured only by the constitution of one Legislature and one Governor, as Senator Conkling once said in the Senate, and in perfecting such a Government the President held that the people of the State must set and decide, and not the Federal Government. The Constitution allows of Federal Interference in the local affairs of the State only on the demand of the Legislature, that being in session, and for the purpose of protection against domestic violence. There was no domestic violence in Louisiana at the time and there has been noue since. The dispute between Packard and Nicholls was settled without violence, and thus there was no excuse for the use of troops; but Packard, it is very plain, was holding out only until the troops should be removed. He had thrown up the sponge in January in dispatches to President Grant, confessing that he had no power in the State except so far as he was assisted by Federal troops.

WOMAN'S WIT. MRS. JENKS A LIVELY WITNESS.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune. UNGTON, D. C., June 22.—The mysteri-Washington, D. C., June 22.—The mysterious woman of whom the Democrats have talked so long as one fully posted in regard to the original Sherman letter, and of all facts connected with it, was at last examined to-day. Her appearance created a decided accusation and excited a general curiosity, even among the members of the Committee. She is a woman a little above medium height, of fine form and regular features; in manner she is very deliberate, has perfect self-possession, and proved to be as quick at reportee as either Butler or McMahon, the two members of the Committee who undertook in the seasion to conduct her examination. She is a very rapid and pointed speaker, and from the first to the last of her long examination she was scarcely moved by speaker, and from the first to the last of her long examination she was scarcely moved by any question, or by any turn of the examination, from her thorough composure, and she frequently turned the laugh, upon her inquisitors. While she corroborated Anderson in some particulars, the explanations which she gave of those portions of Anderson's testimony which she admitted to be true were really more serious

in discripting him chaif denied all portions of his story.

an immense amount of chaff both questions and in her apswers.

but, in whatever was developed regarding the so-called Sherman letter, her testimony went directly to overthrow all that part of the Democratic case which depends upon the existence of such a letter. In brief, her story in regard to this letter was this: Anderson was pressing Weber to obtain certain guarantees from Sherman, and Weber, more for the purpose of humoring Anderson than

dersor was pressing Weber to obtain certain guarantees from Sherman, and Weber, more for the purpose of humoring Anderson than because he himself desired any such guarantees from Sherman, united with Anderson in writing a joint note to Sherman, a copy of which Anderson has heretofore produced in his testimony. This note, she declares, was handed to her scaled to deliver, and that upon carrying it to, a parlor in the St. Charles Hotel, where the visiting statesmen had their sessions, she onened it and became aware of its contents. She never delivered it according to its directions, but upon reaching the parlor she dictated a reply to it at a side desk, inclosed it in an envelope after it was completed, directed it to Weber and Anderson, and carried it back and delivered it to Weber. She emphatically refused to state who wrote the letter at her dictation, but said that after it was written she picked it from the table, inclosed it, and delivered it to Weber. She declared that

SHERMAN KNEW NOTHING

of the existence of this letter, and, in a long cross-examination, conducted for the purpose of showing that during her visits here she had conferred with Secretary Sherman in regard to the letter, there was an utter failure to develop anything which compromised the Secretary in the least. She characterized Anderson as the sublimest villain who ever trod earth, but for all that she still believed Anderson was honest in his conviction that such a letter had been written by Sherman, and she gave him credit for this belief throughout her testimony. Altogether she appears to be one of the most curious characters connected with the Louisiana affairs yet developed by this or any other investigation of the intricacies and mysteries of politics in that State. The Democrats are considerably demoralized by this testimony of Mrs. Jenks, and they assert that they will be able to contradict her statements by several witnesses to whom she is reported to have afable to contradict her statements by several witnesses to whom she is reported to have af-firmed the existence of the original letter from Secretary Sherman; but the strait in which

DEMOCRATS FIND THEMSELVES
in regard to the matter is well illustrated by the
fact that at the close of the investigation today they summoned Mr. Carson, the
correspondent of the New York Times, to
give evidence in reference to a conversation
some months ago with the Secretary,
knowing that all that Carson could testify to
was that Sherman said it might have been possible for him to address a letter of some kind to
those Supervisors, asking them to perform their
duty. Mrs. Jeńks will appear again on Monday.
The Democrats who do not believe her story
still agree it is now useless to expect to find any
original Sherman letter, since a woman as sharp DEMOCRATS FIND THEMSELVES as Mrs. Jenks has proved herself to be, and who evidently knows what the exact facts about the letter are, would never have testified as she did if such a letter exists, unless she had been absolutely certain that no such letter could be produced.

WIFE OF THE CAPTAIN. To the Western Associated Press.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—Mrs. Jenks, wife of the previous witness, was sworn, and testified that Anderson had written to her from Philadelphia in relation to the document which he termed the "Sherman letter." I knew nothing of the document which Anderson called the "Sherman letter" until last January. She had seen the document.

"Sherman letter" until last January. She had seen the document.
Q.—Did you ever have that document? A.—I don't think I have ever had the original document to which there is so much importance at tached. I might have had the document in my hand about two minutes and ahalf. Was at the time in the street. No one gave it to me. Nobody showed it to me. She asked no permission to take it.

Gen. Butler questioned the witness, with a view of ascertaining from whom she got the document, or how she came in possession of it. She said that she picked it up from a table, and that there might have been persons in the room. She did look around, and after picking it up went into the street with it, and kept it in her possession but

her possession but
AROUT TWO MINUTES AND A HALF.
Q.—In what room was the table from which
you picked the document?
A.—It was in Parlor P of the St. Charles Hotel. She presented the document to Dan Weber
at the entrance of the St. Charles Hotel. It
was about noon. Weber had left the witness
after a conversation at the corner of St. Charles
and Common streets.

after a conversation at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets.

In reply to the question as to the contents of the letter handed by her to Weber, the witness repeated, word for word, the "Sherman letter" as heretofore published. Gen. Butler submitted a letter written to Mrs. Weber, bearing the signature of "Agnes Jenks," and the witness recognized it as a letter written to Mrs. Weber by herself, requesting the former to look well. recognized it as a letter written to Mrs. Weber by herself, requesting the former to look well for "the document," as it would be of much benefit to her husband and Anderson, and, in the event of her producing "the document," she (Mrs. Jenks) would see she was

event of her producing "the document," she (Mrs. Jenks) would see she was "MELL PAID FOR HER TROUBLE.

The witness then stated that she never knew of any other letter addressed to Anderson and Weber which contained a gusrantee. She had never seen the document since she gave it to Dan Weber. Her husband had told her that Pitkin had mentioned the existence of the "Sherman letter" to him on the 6th of January last.

She came to Washington on her own account. She had notified Mr. Kellogg of her intention of coming before she left New Orleans. She came here on business of her own, and business concerning the nation at large.

The witness admitted having written to Anderson inquiring if he desired the "Sherman letter."

Q.—What document was it Anderson wanted? A.—He wanted the document that he called the Sherman letter.

Q.—Did you not know of that document before January? A.—No, sir; because he wrote letters in 1877 that he wanted the documents the "dead-beats" (I use his language) who came to Louisiana to see a fair count had given him. He did not exactly say

WHO THE DEAD-BEATS WERE, but I always thought in my mind he meant the Mac-Veagh Commission. That is what I thought he wanted. (Laughter.)

Q.—Did you know or believe there was such a document as the Sherman letter in existence until last January? A.—I might have known about it, but I did not think about it. If I had thought about it, I might have known haven it, but I did not know the exact piace of it.

Q.—Did you were see it? A.—I saw it at almost any place I looked.

know the exact place of it.

Q.—Did you ever see it? A.—I saw it at almost any place I looked.

Q.—Where did you see it? A.—I saw it at almost any place I looked.

Q.—Why, did you have it? A.—Not exactly; no. I do not think I ever had it to remain permanently in my possession. It might have been in my possession a very few minutes, but not for any length of time.

Q.—Who let you take it? A.—I did not ask anybody's permission, because I had it. It might have been handed over to another party during that two minutes and a half I had it. As a matter of first principle I will say of the party during that two minutes and a half I had it. As a matter of first principle I will say or put you in possession of it in any way or form? A.—No one.

Q.—But who gave it to you, handed it to you, or put you in possession of it in any way or form? A.—No one.

Q.—Then how did you get it? A.—O, very rendily. I just lifted it up off a table, you know! Q.—Who was present in Paclor P. St. Charles Hotel, when you picked it up? A.—There were several. I believe there were some of the visiting statesmen there discussing the Returning Board pro and con, which was to meet that day.

Q.—You do not mean the MacVeagh Commission now? A.—No: that was long afterwards.

Q.—What did you do with the document after you-took it? A.—I presented it to the person who required it. I gave it to Daniel Weiße, if you want to know. I handed it to him at the ladies' entrance of the St. Charles Hotel. I had had a note from him, and he mist have expected it. I met Weber at St. Charles and Common streets, and had a little conversation with him, and then I went ap-stairs in the St. Charles Hotel, and shortly afterwards went into Parlor P.

Q.—Did you take up any document with you which you handed to anybody in that room? A.—I had a little note.

MAKES A STATEMENT.

I had a liftle note.

Q.—Who did you get that note from? A.—Well, now, that is a direct question. I don't know exactly the right you have to know. Before answering your question, may I say something?

Mr. Butler—Certainly.

Witness—Well, I wish to state in the presence of this august Committee and the country at large that I distinctly and entirely

EXONERATE MR. SEGRETARY SWERMAN from any complicity, direct or indirect, in the so-

that I distinctly and entirely

EXONERATE MR. SECRITARY SHERMAN
from any complicity, direct or indirect, in the socalled Anderson Weber guarantee. If there is
called Anderson Weber guarantee. If there is
crimmality in the document or political dishonor
attached to it. I alone know the Alpha and Omega
of it. Ne one else knows aught in regard to it,
and i do not think i shall tell you anything more.
It is sufficient that I exomerate Mr. Secretary
Sherman and also Mr. Anderson; and although I
may deem bitm (Annerson) one of the most magnificent and sublime scoundrels, at least in the matter
of the guarantee he has been sincere, and I award
him all due merit. He has always deemed it
genuine, and this may be the small ray of light
admitted into the darkness that surrounds him
No one knows about that document but myself,
and I do not think I am compelled to tell you gentlemen any more.

Q.—Did Mr. Weber sive you a note to take up to
Secretary Sherman? A.—He did
Q.—And you went my bind haid an interview with
him, and found him with the visiting statesman?
A.—No, sir; nothing of the kind. Sheeman was
us in his room, so that I did not see him at all.

Q.—Did Weber tell you what was in the note?
A.—No, sir; he mersly told me Anderson was not
satisfaced, and he wanted a guarantie; he (Weber)
himself did not care about it.
Q.—What did he tell you be wanted you to do,
if anything? A.—I was on my way to the St.
Charles at the time, and Weber said he was just
going to send it up to Sherman, and I said I would
unke it up myself.

all; but, however, I had a conversation before I gut to the St. Charles Hotel. I had known Weber for some years,—ione before I met my husband. He was always a pretty good Republican, and ran politics in that part of the country, and I felt at liberty to ask him in regard to the political lockout. I asked him where Anderson was, that he had not been up to our place of late, and he said.

ANDERSON WAS NOT SATISTIED that he would be taken care of. I presume I said that "The party will take care of the men who do their duty by it." He said, "Yes; we have such an assurance, but Anderson thinks we had better have a written guarantee." I said, "We have just written a letter to John Snorman." It said, "I mot the word of such men sufficient without a written guarantee? Don't you think you insult them by asking it?" He said he did not care so much about it himself, but that Anderson thought they had better have it. At that time I did not think of taking in the note, but he requested me to, and I told him I would, and that is she end of it.

Q.—Oh, no. Now I want to know what you did with the note? A.—I bit an end off quite unconscionsity, and I did not see then how I could present it to the gentleman to whom It was addressed, and knowing it was not private business, and feeling a little ashamed and indignant, I determined not to deliver it. I thought if such men had given their assurances, their word was sufficient. I was in the ladies' reception-room at this time. It was there the idea struck me.

Q.—When you got into Parlor P who did you find the pot it.

got it.
Q.—When you got into Parlor P who did you find
there? A.—I found several persons there, but I
DID NOT PRESENT THE DOCUMENT
to them. I did not like to do it under the circum-

stances.
Q.—Did you say anything about it to them? A.—
No, sir, 1 did not. Secretary Sherman was not there, and what was the use of giving it to anybody cles?
Q.—Now, then, how did you pick up the letter you carried back to Weber? A.—It was in an envelope, of course. Q.—Who put it into the envelope? A.—It is sufficient for you to know it was put in the envelsufficient for you to know it was put in the envelope and given to Weber.
Q.—And you did not tell him that you had not met Sherman, did you?
A.—It was not necessary to state that fact.
Q.—But you gave him the letter as coming from Sherman?
A.—I never said so.
Q.—How was it directed?
A.—To Messrs.
D.—Weber and James E. Anderson.
Q.—Can you give us the substance of the contents?
A.—Yes, pretty nearly. I never forget anything A.—Yes, pretty nearly. I never forget anything that I have once read. [The witness then repeated, verbatim, the so-called Sherman letter, declining to refresh her memory by looking at the printed decement.]

Q.—How many visiting statesmen were there in parlor P? A.—I did not count them. There were Q.—Did you write it in parlor P? A.—I did not say I wrote it. It was written in parlor P, and in A.—I do not say I wrote it in parior P? A.—I do not say I wrote it. It was written in parior P, and in the presence of the visiting statesmen, but I believe they were too much engaged in the business of the keturning board to pay much attention to what was going on around them.

Q.—Therefore none of them know what was in this note? A.—I do not think so.

Q.—And, of course, they were too gallant to look over a lady's shoulder? A.—Oh, yes, that would have been

A BREACH OF ETIQUETTE.

Q.—Then you put it in an envelope and took it back to Weber? A.—I did not say I put it in an back to Weber? A.—I did not say I put it in an envelope.

Q.—What name happened to be at the bottom of that letter? A.—I twas signed John Sherman.

Q.—What did you say to Weber when you handed it to him? A.—I just gave him the letter and walked on. I did not like to stay any longer. It was not necessary.

Q.—Have you ever seen that letter since? A.—I do not know that I have. I was not very anxious to see it, to tell the trath. No, I have not seen that decument since. It was worth preserving in the archives.

Q.—Where were those archives that it was in?

A.—I think it will last as long as the nation will last, or at least as long as the Potter Committee will last. It will go down to posterity. I say it should have been

will last. It will go down to posterity. I say it should have been

Q.—But what was done with it? Have you ever looked for it since? A.—I don't know that I have looked for some important documents. I thought the Mac-Vesgh Commission might have given some important document to help Anderson, and I looked for that.

Q.—Have you known of that letter being in existence since? A.—No; I spoke to Weber of some document, and submitted some of Anderson's letters. He said he had an important document addressed to Weber or Anderson, and I though it was an important document. Anderson kept writing for his "document," not for the Sherman letter. "Document" looked larger than "letter," you know.

letter. "Document" looked larger than "letter," you know.
Q.—You never meant that Anderson should get hold of it if you could belp it? A.—Not if he wished to use it unjustly. It was a political document, and it belongs to the "party," you know.
[Laughter.] Q.—He had written it would be a fortune for our husband if you could get it? A —Well near

ple don't make fortunes in that way, but as a mere IT WAS QUITE JUSTIFIABLE.

I did not know till January that it was the Sherman letter he wanted.
Q.—What paper did you go up and ask Weber

I did not know till January that it was the Sherman letter he wanted.

Q.—What paper did you go up and ask Weber for at Donaldsonville? A.—Anderson's document. I submitted to him Anderson's letter asking me for his document. I wrote that Anderson requested us to get his document from Weber, and to please look for his document. I always spoke of it as ''document.' because Anderson cid.

Butler read the following letters:
Corner of Belle Castle And Constance Strikets. Oct. 10, 1877.—My Bear Madan: I send you by this mail the flower I made of your good husband's hair and your own. It would have been nicer, but I had not quite hair enough. Some time I will get a little hair of your dear little ones, and your father and mother also, and make you a large family branch of hair-work for your room. This flower has been made a long time, but I thought perhaps you might be in the city, and I could give it to you myself. But I presume you have got visited New Orleans since I had the pleasure of seeing you in regard to the letter I went up to Bonaldsonville to speak to you about. I feel sure it must be among Weber's papers, as he had it in his pocket when he left the city for Bayou Sara the last time, as Anderson and Capt. Jenks went to the boat with him, and they were speaking of it and other business new at that time. Mr. Weber expected to return to New Orleans in a few days, otherwise Anderson and Capt. Jenks would have kept the letter here, as it belonged to them all. It may have got out of the envelope and slipped in among other papers. It was addressed to Anderson and D. A. Weber. After reading it you will see that it is of no use or benefit to you, but really it is of use to us. If you will once more look well for it, and should you find it, I will see you are remembered well for your time and trouble in searching. Pardon me saying this to you. Is incorely trust you will not misunderstand me. Please write ne when convenient, as I will be anxious to hear from you; and should you and your family are enjoying life's bes

Madam D. A. Weber.
Q.—Is that your letter? A.—Yes, sir.
Butter—I will also read the following:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1877.—My DEAR TOM:
Don't you think it about time you answer my letter? Have waited patiently nearly two months.
There is going to be an investigation this winter, and I should not be surprised were you summoned to Washington. What has become of all the boys, including L. B. Postlewinter? Let me hear from you soon. Do not think that I have given up the fight. I wish you could succeed in tracing or getting possession of that letter sent to Weber and myself. I will ruarantee you a cool thousand dollars if you do get it. Have you made any effort lately? Remember me kindly to all at home. Pitkin was here a short time since. Traly yours.

James E. Anderson.

[Indorsement on the back of above:]
N. B.—I looked up the "letter" here referred to long ere the winin was written. Pray don't fail to return this to me. I sincerely trust this matter will be "inviolable."

PURTHER TESTIMONY.
Q.—You knew Anderson expected and did get a letter containing guarantee, as he believed. Now, he was writing to you for that letter and offering you \$1,900 for it. Did you not understand that it was the letter he was writing for? A.—Certainly not, because there was no importance attached to that in my mind. I never thought about that letter.

Guarantees were the order of the day, or in demand at that time, and if they had wanted one from the Suolime Porte they would have got it.

Q.—Did Anderson ever talk of any other guarantee he had? A.—He talks so much one can't keep trace of him. I don't know of any other.

Q.—Did you understand that the letter he wanted hen was the Sherman letter? A.—Decidedly not. If I had I should not have yone to the trouble of going to Donaldsonville.

Gen. Butler then regard to the Anderson affair, I know not that the matter is worthy your notice. Mosquitoes cannot hurtus, though they may amony us by their bazzing and singing around generally.

Tes, I refer to the letter you wot of, You will perce

might be lost, so he registered a note wo you. I regret to have anneyed you so much, knowing how much you are trombled. Please take time to send one line in answer to inclosed letter. Hoping you are well, and that all successmay be yours, I am as ever your friend.

Excuse chirography.

ALL FARR IN LOUISIANA POLITICS.
Witness—Don't you think that is rather a breach of confidence in giving those letters out?

Gen. Butler—I do not care to say all I think about these matters; All is fair in Louisiana politics, it has been said. [Laughter.]

Gen. Butter—I do not care to say all I think about these matters. All is fair in Louisians politics, it has been said. [Laughter.]
Q.—You did not mean that the Weber-Anderson letter should ever see i.jul, I understand? A.—I did not think anything about that letter. My mind was engaged with important documents, and not with little, unimportant documents of that sort.

Gen. Butter—I will read this letter:

Gen. Butler-I will read this letter:

MRS. WEDER TO MRS. JENKS.

DONALDSONVILLE, NOV. 13, 1877.—DEAR
MADAN: I beg to be excused for not answering
your kind letter sooner, but before doing so I
wanted to assure myself that the document wanted
from me was not in my possession. I have once
more looked over all the papers belonging to my
late husband, and nothing of the kind is to be
seen. Believe me, madam, if said paper I had I
would most willingly give it, no to you, for it would
be of no use to me. I send you the cony of a note
from Anderson to Weber, found in the papers, towit: "CLINTON, Nov. 3, 1876, -DEAR SIR: Please

deliver to bearer a box of stationery sent me care. Yery respectfully,

JAMES E. Anderson."

Registration "To D. A. Weber, Esq., Supt. "To D. A. Weber, Esq., Sapt. Registration, etc."

Many thanks for the beautiful flower made out of the hair. I will take good care of it, and preciously keep it. My brother wishes me to ask of you to make him a similar one, and to let him know what you would charge for it; and, also, could you make hair in the shape of a watch-chair? Answer this at your earliest convenience, and send your prices. Yours, E. D. Weben.

**EVER HAS SEEN IT SINCE.

Q.—Have you ever seen that letter from the day you gave it to Weber anywhere down to date?

A.—No. sir; I have never got signt of it since.

Q.—What did you come to Washington about in January? A.—To attend to my own affairs, and nooddy else's. oody else's.
Q.—But did you not come at the invitation, di-

rect or implied, of Kellogg? In other words, did you not come in regard to his case? A.—Certainly not. He had no case then I told them I was coning. You know almost everybody brings documents when they come to Washington. [Laugh-Whose business did you come about-your

Q.—Whose business did you come about—your own? A.—I came here for myself and the nation at large. [Laughter.]
Q.—And coming here on business of the nation at large, did you tell anybody about this Sherman letter here? A.—I am not aware that I mentioned Sherman's name. I wrote to Anderson to know definitely if it was really the letter he wanted. A reporter wisned to know if Sherman could be indicted in New Orleans about something or other. I do not remember what, and I told him No, not that I knew of. I did not tell him or anybody else that I had any such letter.

On the 5th of February, in my putlished card, I entirely acquitted Secretary Sherman of any complicity in that document, and I have tried to do so again to-day.

Q.—But Want to trace this letter and find it.
A.—What do you want with it?

again to-day.

Q.—But I want to trace this letter and find it.

A.—What do you want with it?

Q.—If I could get hold of that letter, on the face of it it would show whether it was or not in Sherman's handwriting. Now it could not have been in Sherman's handwriting, from your testimony, because he was not there. SoI want to get hold of that letter to see in whose handwriting it is. There may be men who will not be charitable enough to credit what you say about it, and if you produce the letter, that will be the very best evidence of the truth of what you say. Do you know of your own knowledge, or have you ever known, where that letter that you gave to Weber is or has been since you gave it to him? A.—Did you ever see it? [Laughter.]

Q.—Will you answer my question? A.—Well, it was given to Mr. Weber. What more do you want to know?

Q.—I want to know exactly what I ask. A.—I dou't know anything about that same document. It passed away.

Q.—I want to know exactly what I ask. A.—I don't know anything about that same document. It bassed away.

Q.—I'ou never wrote any other letter,—pardon me, I have forgotten again. You never wrote any letter (leaving out the one you handed to Weber) since that time, of the same purport, to anybody, with Sherman's name signed to it? A.—How should I do so? There has been no protest, or action, or any guarantee since then.

Q.—But have you or not? A.—I should never have thought of doing such a thing. I say emphatically twould not think of doing such a thing.

Q.—Well, it has taken a long time to get at that. A.—That is because you don't ask your questions right, you know. (Laughter.)

My MION TRIES HIS HAND.

After a short recess the examination of the witness was resumed by McMishon.

Q.—Who did you deliver the letter to which Weber handed you? A.—I did not say to whom I delivered it.

Q.—What did the gentlerian do with it to whom you delivered it? A.—I did not say I delivered it to any one.

Q.—Why, then, do you decline to answer? A.—Because I do decline to answer the question, as perhaps it was not delivered at all.

Q.—Did you deliver it to anybody, or did you keep it yourself? A.—Is it necessary in this case that you should know that?

Q.—It may be. A.—Well, ask some other questions.

that you should know that?
Q.—It may be. A.—Well, ask some other question.
Q.—No, I would rather ask you that. A.—It was not delivered to anybody in particular.
Q.—Was it delivered to anybody in general?
A.—It might have been, because it was a public document, you know, perfaining to the public.
Q.—Being a public document, to whom did you deliver it? A.—Why, the public ought to have received it.

document, you know, pertaining to the public.

Q.—Being a public document, to whom did you deliver it? A.—Why, the public ought to have received it.

Q.—Who did receive it? A.—I did not deliver it to any one especially.

Q.—Who wrote the reply to it? A.—I emphatically and distinctly decline to tell you. It is sufficient,—he got a reply.

Q.—It is sufficient for you to exonerate Sherman, but you can't do that unless you let us know who the man was that wrote the letter. A.—How do you know it was a man?

Q.—Was it yourself? A.—I decline distinctly and emphatically to answer.

Q.—Do you mean that you wrote the answer? A.—I do not mean anything of the kind. I say the answer was dictated by me

A.—I do not mean anything of the kind. I say the answer was dictated by me

Q.—But to whom did you dictate it? A.—It is of no use for you to know any more than that. That ought to satisfy you.

Q.—But I am not satisfied. A.—Then I am sorry for you.

Q.—And I do not think the Committee is satisfied. A.—I regret that they are not, but I will tell you no more about it.

Q.—You can't exonerate Sherman if you do not give us the name of the person who wrote it. A.—Sherman was not there, if was up-stairs, I believe. At least the usher said so.

Q.—Did you dictate it to one of the visiting statesmen? A.—No, sir. I was not on intimate terms enough to dictate it a letter? Q.—Well, they might have had enough sense, but not enough to assume a statesmanilke style that was required.

Q.—You tare rather proud of that performance, are you not? A.—No, sir, I am not.

Q.—Du to are the proud of that performance, are you not? A.—No, sir, I am not.

Q.—Then it was to some person who had not sense enough to dictate in letter? Q.—Well, they might have had enough sense, but not enough to assume a statesmanilke style that was required.

Q.—You thought the letter looked rather statesmanilke? A.—Well, I never thought about truntil I saw it in print, and then I did think it looked rather imposing. [Lauscher.]

Q.—The of were a good many guarantees deman

Q. -Did you see who put it there? A. -I might

Q.—Did you see who put it there? A.—I might have done so.
Q.—But I want to know what you did see? A.—I will say, then, that I do not remember, if that is what you wish. I was in haste at the time and it was a small matter, and I did not waste time. It was nothing to me.
Q.—You are the person who got Anderson to go back to Louisiana. A.—Yes, sir; if it had not been for me to make arrangements he would not been for me to make arrangements he would not you take a pretty large interest in the politics of the State at that time? A.—I am never indifferent to politics. It is essence.
Q.—Pid not you consider it a small matter when the vote of the State depended on these two parishes? A.—I deemed it so. I did not know that wait interests were hanging in the bainnes then. The Returning Board had not met at the time. The protests were entered, but the visiting statesmen did not get there till afterwards. Anderson had entered his protest, and the Democrais had offered him \$4,000, and he was smitten with regrets of conscience timt he had ever entered the protest, and wanted to take it up.
Q.—You let Weber think the letter had been de-

he had ever entered the protest, and wanted to take it up.

Q.—You let Weber think the letter had been delivered? A.—Yes, sir; it prevented the visiting statesinen from being insulted, and prevented them from annoying us,—

I MEAN THE PARTY.

Q.—What brought you to Washington inst January? A.—My own affairs. Besides I am leterceted in the nation generally. I am devoted to the nation. ested in the hands in pursuance of your devotion and in.

Q.—And it was in pursuance of your devotion at the nation that you came here? A.—Certainly that brings all patriots here. [Langhter.]

Q.—What was the particular thing that brough the handslative on sinces generally: and the you? A.—Legislative business generally: and them I wanted to see the Capitof again. I was told it had improved. I wanted to see that legislative business gheed along smoothly.

Q.—You had several interviews with Matthews;
A.—Yes.

Q.—And several with Sherman? A.—I did my-self the hone of sealing Mr. Sherman but once. He

Q.—And several with Shemman? A.—I did my self the nonor of seeing Mr. Sherman but once. H would not grant me a private andieace, and would not state my business in public, and that, think, LAID THE BASIS OF THIS POTTER INVESTIGATION. LAID THE BASIS OF THIS POTTER INVESTIGATION.
Q.—What was your interview with Mr. Matthews
about? A.—I asked Mr. Matthews if Anderson
had spoken to him of any letter—a sherman letter,
oc-called—and Mr. Matthews said "No," and I
said "All right."
Q.—What led you to make that inquiry? A.—I

said "All right."

Q.—What led you to make that inquiry? A.—I think Anderson must have bought a gross of postal cards about that time, because in the early part of the year he used to sena a card nearly every day stating he had almost "treed" Mr. Matthews. He had "run him down" and was "going to get him." I think he was in pursuit of Mattnews all over the State of Ohio, and I believe he almost "treed" him. Of course this was the slang phrase, and I did not know what it meant. I did not know what he intended to do with him, and I never could find out, and I did not find out from Mr. Matthews either.

Q.—Had you any interest in the Collectorship down there? A.—I considered Packard a political marryr; and I thought he ought to be provided for. He has since, but he was not then, owing to his pretended friends being traitors.

Q.—To whom do you refer when you speak of his friends? A.—I do not think President Hayes treated him very well.

Q.—This letter Kellogg wrots you had no relation to his fight? A.—Well, he wanted to know what Anderson was talking about. Anderson, you know, talks too much. He amples along, and goes over hedges and ditches till you can't follow him. He asked what document Anderson had in his possession. I wro'c Kellogg first. Anderson might 'bark' but, he would not 'bite.' Anderson might 'bark' but, he would not 'bite.' Anderson might 'bark' but, he would not know what that means. Kellogg merely wished to know what document it was Anderson was always talking about. I could not enlighten him because I DID NOT KNOW MYSELF.

cause I

DID NOT KNOW MYSELF.

Q.—You told him Anderson was of no account?

A.—No, sir: I never said that myself. He know that without my telling him.

Q.—Did you know anything about what papers Anderson had? A.—I should have thought the whole city might have known, because he told every one he met.

Q.—What induence were you expected to exercise in this Packard fight? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Well, you came here? A.—Yes, sir; I came and saw. and saws, and I think you conquered. Your coming and seeing is nothing. It is the conquering part that we want to know about? A.—But still Phekard did not get the Collectorship. His friends went back on him.

Q.—What particular lever or screw were you to turn when you came into the field? A.—Whatever one I chose to handle. I don't know the word for it. for it.

Q.—You went to see Secretary Sherman while you were here?

A.—Yes, I went once, as I have said.

Q.—Didn't you apply for a position while you were here for your husband in the New Orleans Custom-House? A.—No, sir, I did not. I received a letter from a nderson saying that Sherman had sent him a letter which, if it could be found.

WOULD DAMN HIM FOREVER.
That is the language of Auderson. Then I began to think it was rather serious perhaps. Then I look this letter and went up to the Treasury Department and requested a private audience. Had Sherman granted it, the whole matter would have

sherman granted it, the whole matter would have been explained to him, but he said he could not grant a private audience, and I would not explain the matter before his secretaries. I took him I wished to speak of 'a matter that occurred in Louisiana. Sherman said the country was tired of Louisiana matters, and I thought so myself, and I, finding I could not get a private interview, on the 5th of February exonerated Sherman entirely, through the statement I made to the press, or rather I sent a letter which he had published.

Q.—Have you spoken to Mr. Shellabarger about the letter? A.—I wish him once, but then he looked like old Atlas, with all the weight of the world on his shoulders, and he said at the time: 'Neither my client nor myself ask any favors." I said no one is pursuing you with any such intention, and that wa all there was about it?

—When you went to see Secretary Sherman, describe his appearance? A.—I did not think Mr. Sherman would impress any one with being an Apollo, by any means. I asked him about the Collectorsoilp, and he said. he did not know anything about it; that Mr. Hares had the appointments.

Q.—Your effort was unsuccessful. That was the first time in your life you had slipped up, wasn't it? A.—I did not slip up.

Q.—He rather bluffed you? A.—I do not understand your expression. You talk like Anderson. Q.—That is an English expression? A.—No, sir, I think it must be a Democratic expression, at any rate,

I PROTEST AGAINST IT.

Q.—It was said your visit to Sherman was a blackmailing operation? A.—That is what reporters said, and that Mr. Sherman had said so, but I do not believe he ever made the statement.

Q.—When you received the letter from Anderson about his document, you went up and saw Mrs. Weber? A.—Yes, sir; but I got nothing from her. I thought perhaps Anderson had got some document from the Commission, and, knowing him so well, I thought he might make a poor use of it hereafter.

Q.—What did you consult with Packard about?
A.—About this Eastern question. this Turkish

boot has document, you went up and saw Mrs. Wenterns enough with them to dictate a letter to them; besides, they had sense enough to dictate a letter to them; besides, they had sense enough to dictate a letter to them; besides, they had sense enough to dictate a letter? — Well, they might have had enough sense, but not enough the dictate a letter? — Well, they might have had enough sense, but not enough the dictate a letter? — Well, they might have had enough sense, but not enough the product of the performance, are you not? A.—Ao. sir. I am not. — Well, it were thought about it in the sense enough to dictate the might make a poor use of it were a sense of the product of the performance, are you not? A.—No. sir. I am not. — Well, it was it in print, and then I did think it looked the product of the performance of the product of the pr

Adjourned till Monday.

THE CLIMAX.

As Mrs. Jenks fluished her speech exonerating

Sherman and Arderson, which was delivered with a melodramatic air. Springer, of the Committee, was so carried away with the effect of it that he burst out with the exclamation: "Now let the curtain drop. The act is finished."

After a long examination, Mr. Cox suggested that Mrs. Jenks might be fatigued, and the Committee had better adjourn. The lady answered the Committee might be fatigued, but certainly she was not. She was ready to sit it out all summer.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE of the Potter Committee, consisting of Messrs. Stenger. Blackburn, and Reed, start for Louisians on Tuesday next.

CAPT. JENKS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—The Potter Committee resumed its session to-day.

Gen. Butler stated he would be absent in case Senator Matthews desired to testify, he having seen a publication that the reason why Mr. Matthews did not appear was a fear of being insulted by him (Butler).

Mr. McMahon explained that in his passage with Mr. Reed vesterday he had not intended to reflect upon that gentleman's veracity, and the reports in the papers to that effect were

Mr. Reed explained that he had not under-stood Mr. McMahon had made any such reflecions, and that what the newspapers had published n regard to the matter was an error THE CAPTAIN STEPS FORWARD.

Capt. Thomas A. Jenks was further cross-exam-

Capt. Thomas A. Jenks was further cross-examined by Mr. McMahon, and stated that he was positive that he never heard of the so-called Sherman letter till it was mentioned by Pitkin, he thought, on the 6th of January, or about that time.

Considerable time was consumed in the examination regarding the visit of Mrs. Jenks to Washington. The witness stated that he paid his wife a expenses to Washington. She came at the instance of Gov. Köllogy. Anderson, it was understood, had certain documents which Mr. Kellogy desired to get, and Mrs. Jenks was here for that purpose, having received a letter from Mr. Kellogy to come. Gen. Butler examined the witness concerning the letters of Anderson to the witness concerning the letters of the letter, "the document, etc., meaning the so-called "Sherman letter," and assuring him to abotan "the letter," and assuring him that if he could do so his fortune could be made.

be made.

The witness disclaimed knowing anything of the letter or accument that Anderson referred to.

Mr. Butter—Now do you say that there was no document which, by securing, you could make four fortune, and that you did not have some suriosity as to what the document was?

Answer—I had written Auderson for a description of the document, buthad

tion of the document, buthad

No IDEA WHAT THE DOCUMENT WAS.

Mr. Butler inquired of the witness if his wife
had never asked him what the document that was
going to make their fortune contaided.

Witness—She may have done so, but he did not Witness—She may have done so, but he did not remember it in so many words.

Q.—If she did ask you, what did you reply? A.—That I knew nothing about i...
Continuing, the witness said that Anderson had never offered him \$1,000, but, had written, stating that the document was worth \$1,000.

Q:—Was not the offer of a thousand dollars made to you for the document in question before your wife went to Donaldsonville? A.—No, sir. Anderson had informed me that certain Democrats would pay the amount for the document. The witness farther said that he bad never authorized his wife to pay Weoer anything to produce the letter. She mid never told alm that she had done so. He had seen it published in the newspapers that his wife had the so-called "Sherman letter," but she had told him that the statement was not true. The witness never had any intimation that his wife knew anything about the Sherman document.

Mr. Butler asked the witness if he was not aware of the fact that his wi'e wrote to Gov. Kel-logg first, instead of vice versa, and he replied

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Free Advertising-Tile-Draining Machine Thorough Draining-Haying-Interval be-tween Haying and Harvesting-Drinking Water to Excess—Discriminating against Tramps—Maple-Bark Louse—Escutcheon in Cows—The Crops, Weather, Etc.

From Our Own Correspondent. CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 22.—We are often in receipt of letters in reply to some suggestion made in this correspondence, which, while they ontain valuable information for the public, it would be an injustice to those patrons of THE TRIBUNE who pay for the privilege of advertisng in its columns, to print. We should like to be the means of furnishing a great deal of information as to where certain machines or articles may be purchased; but to do so would soon run " fhe Farm and Garden" into a mere free-advertising column, which is not what it

soor nu." The Farma made for the many the part of the season has been very cloud and we, and we strong the control of the season has been very farmed to fail.

A machine that will dig a ditch for tile cheapy and expeditionally, is one of the machines demanded by the times. There is, however, always a desire on the part of inventors of this kind of machinery—or any other, for that machine of this kind of machinery—or any other, for that machine of this kind of machinery—or any other, for that machine of this kind of machinery—or any other, for that machine of this kind of machinery—or any other, for that machine of this kind of machinery—or any other, for that machine of this kind of machinery—or any other, for the machine of this kind of machinery—or any other, for the machine of this kind of machinery—or any other, for the machine of this kind of machinery—or any other, for the machine of this kind of machinery—or any other, for the machine of this kind of machinery—or any other, for the machine of this kind of machinery—or any other, for the machine of this kind of machinery—or any other, for the machine of this kind of machinery—or any other, for the machine of this kind of machinery—or any other, for the machine of this kind of machinery—or any other, for the machine of the machine about double what it really should be. A simple, substantial under the country of the machine of the machine about double what it really should be. A simple substantial to the country of the machine of the machine about the country of the machine of the machi tile. The difference will doubtless be enough to pay a handsome interest on the investment. HATING is one of the most important operations of every farmer. The improved machinery now in use renders the labor comparatively easy to what it was a few years ago; but it does not provide against storms of rain, which injure the crop a great deal after it is once cut. Of late years, the custom of cutting hay one day, and stacking it the next, has become common. Hay left to the scorching rays of a hot sun until dry, possesses but little nutritive value, and keeps no better than that stacked greener. We prefer to begin cutting just as it begins to bloom. It is a little too soco, perhaps, to get the greatest weight; but, before the whole crop can be secured, that left to the last will be over-ripe. We sail liberally, and never yet lost a stack by nutting it up too green. The appliances for unloading hay, both in the barn and on the stack, are so simple and inexpensive that every farmer should have one.

This season there will be no interval

BETWHEN HAYING AND HARWESTING.
In addition, the corn, which is usually "laid by," will need attention, and we are likely to have our hands full. We can expedite matters wonderfully by having everything in readiness and in order: extra guards, plates, and pinions for the machines; a good supply of wrenches, cold-chicels, oil, etc.; and last, but not least, a well-stocked store-room with the necessaries of life. Right here we wish to say a few words to the good woman who shares the joys and sorrows of a farmer's life. Don't try to cook everything laid down in the cook-book, but, instead, get up plain, wholesome meals. Leave out pies and puddinrs, and abolish them for good. Give the men plenty of vegetables, bread, meat, tea or coffee, and berries. Too many farmers wives cook themselves into premature graves; while still others worty themselves to death because of a little dirt, and scrub their lives away.

DERNING WATER

in excessive quantities is a bad habit; and it is a habit, as we

ever. It is always safe to refuse a man for never. It is always asfe to refuse a man food who is without baggage. Adopt the same plans as do the hotel-keepers: "Pay in advance if without baggage." A man who has a valise, or even a bandle, is not a common tramp. They never earry baggage, and many of them leave their native town in such a hurry that they do not have time to provide any. It is safe to say that half or them are Bridewell birds from the large cities. Farmers, as well as all others who furnish subsistence to men without baggage, are only encouraging an evil which they denounce, but do not help try to prevent.

evil which they denounce, but do not help try to prevent.

THE MAPLE WARK LOUSE.

The State Entomologist, Cyrus Thomas, of Carbondale, writes, in response to our lag firy regarding the scale on warlous trees, of which we made mention in our last week's letter, that it is called Lecanism devictor, or maple-bark louse. He says that the insect soon runs its course in one place, and that the mild winter has, perhaps, icaused its more than usual development. In this latter we do not coincide. Freezing does not usually affect insectific, so long as the insect is in its natural element, be that in the soil or on the twig of a tree. We are promised a full history of the pest, and also all that is known in regard to remedies.

The old idea, which originated in Franca is again to be revived, having lain dormant for many years. Even a Legislature has seen it to appoint a Commission to visit the cow-stables and report. The following account is from the New York I ims:

A Pennsylvania newspaper reports that a Com-

New York 1 imes:

A Pennsylvania newspaper reports that a Commission has been appointed by Gov. Hartranft to examine and report upon the merits of a system by which the probable value of milk-cows, and that of bulls as the getters of valuable cowa, may be a supplementable by the control of the country of by which the probable value of milk-cows, and that of bulls as the getters of valuable cows, may be determined by observing certain peculiarities in the direction of the hair upon and above the udder of the cow, or where that organ would be found in a bull if it was provided with one. It is, in fact, an investigation of the merits of the "escutcheon" borne by cattle. The secutcheon is a certain purton of the udder, thighs, and hinder parts of an animal upon which the direction of the hair is reversed and it grows upward instead of downward. Haif a certury ago, a Frenchman, one Francous Gueson, claimed to have discovered this test, and declared it infallible. He founded a most complicated scale of essutcheons, in aliferent classes and degrees, and gave a long list of values for each degree of each scale. It should be sufficient to say that theory naving remained nearly fifty years before the public wit hout having been adopted into practice, its uselessness might be unquestioned. This is a thing that every one who owns a few cows can determine for himself. It is not too much to say that nine out of ten farmers will, without much investigation, satisfy themselves that this tacety has no foundation, that the test is utterly worthless, and that the improbability of the disposition of the hair upon the thighs and adjacent parts having anything to do with the milk, or this with that, is beyond question. It is devoid of reason as well as of truth, and the theory is nonly kept aire by the publicity given to it by various writers who know either nothing or too much about it, or by newspapers which refer to it as a matter of news, and those of their readers who are easily sulled. It is a pity that at this period, when, the theory is about to be once more put to sleep, its rest should be listanted by the Fennsylvania Legislature and the State Commissioners who are trying to resuscitate it.

State Commissioners who are trying to resuscitate it.

THE GROPS, WEATHER, ETC.

Harvest is traveling northward at the rate of twelve miles per day, and will soon be a thing of the past. In this country a few fields of rye have already fallen before the sickle. The crop of both wheat and rye is above the average. Oats are very heavy. Potatoes are plenty, and never looked better. But the cern crop—the main dependence of Ceatral Illinois—looks sick. It is yellow, small, and a great portion of it weedy. There is, however, plenty of time for it to grow. The weather continues cold and favorable for small grain, but not for corn. Prices rule low, and there is but very little trade in the towns.

M. GUENON'S TEST POR A DAIRY-COW.

M. GUENON'S TEST POR A DAIRY-COW. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, June 15.—I see, through THE CHI-

cago Tribune, and its New York namesake, that a Committee has been appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania to examine and report on the science of this intelligent French

stock-raiser.

If he dairymen of Pennsylvania have never seen, or have forgotten, the very important lesson taught forty years ago by M. Francis Guenon, it is well that the intelligent Governor of a Dairy State, like Pennsylvania, should wake them up. About that time the writer was starting out into the (to him) new world of housekeeping, and a good cow was one of the necessities. He looked the country over to find a handsome one, which he found in a nice young Devoushire. She was taken to his vard, and kindly cared for until she should drop her eath. About the time that this tooit place, the cow died, and left a beautiful mahogany-colored heiter calf. This calf was raised by hand, and patted and petted until nearly 8 years old, when she would be-

VANCE CRAZY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Cincinnati, O., June 23.—Col. John L. Vance.

ex-member of Congress, whose mysterious conduct has been the subject of much comment of late, has been adjudged insane by the Probate Court at Gallipolis. His friends started with him to-day for the asylum at Athens, where he will remain for the treatment his case demands. A SHORT STRIKE. LOCKPORT, N. Y., June 23.—An the lock-tenders on the Eric Canal in this vicinity sud-denly quit work last night. The cause assigned

President Lincoln's Assessination Not

President Lincoln's Assessination Not Unpresident Lincoln's Assessination Not Unpresident Conference of the New York Herald: I see by this day's issue that you have an article on the assassination of Lincoln. I will state here that long before Lincoln was assassinated Booth said in the Kennard House, Cleveland, O., "The man that assassinates Abraham Lincoln will stand on the highest pinnacle of fame," so that you can at ones see that his mind rested on that subject. Your truly.

FASHION'S

The Latest Nov Mountain dack "

Short Dresses, Col Soled Boots,

Color Pair

Special Correspon similar excursions, and significant attr lins and dainty silk can scarcely clamb the Adirondacks and A short, gored skirt, A short, gored skirt, etcarefully avoided, pathe long threads or bold them in planet for wayside Whatever trimming is recurely fastened to transiture of some sor wroad woolen braids, bonly suitable trimming desirable. If any beplain open front, wit smooth, straight plait for mountain jaunts

are and firmest in the nre and firmest in the be chosen. Serge and lections, though often This is not a judicious day's tramp "o'er hill become "demoralize waist, or the comforts with deep, rolling neck are the favorite; ed waist is chosen, it ed waist is chosen, it belt. This should b belt. This should by with a firm clasp. The although somewhat dit for such excursions ed by atmospheric ch for one to start out it and to return drippin haps the most import a tollette is the chause strong and wellbe strong and well-soled. The high, but neel, is, I think, in all ble. It gives adeque port to the ankle, w PLEXIBLE

is the choicest materi prefer a good, stout c pecially if they are enemy of womanki walking hat is the cha all cases, too much ci be guarded against. woodland brambles a perfluity of dress. It the crown, a rosette the crown, a rosette a few clinging leaves, even all admissible, or to be tabooed—for come unheralded, are beauty. As to gloves, a gau preferable. They ar lisle thread, and prot The latter have a test

der the influence of n
A compact and ne
is not only necessary
requisite as a matte
curls must be repu
pretty chatelaine bra
With the indies wh With the laddes whing, hosicry is no infevariety shown in sto exacting indeed must be satisfied. Now t selection it is cousif wear hose that do no lady would as soon brown or maroon d whose colors did not tions of her toliett ings of cotton or his ent styles: First, the ankle are in ope or unbleached co-portion of the leg height color, while the stocking is of always that of the borked stockings of are generally select wear. Sometimes in pattern upon pretty effect.

and a rich gold colc
worn under occudesigns may be n
that a very pleasing
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tracery. These
pensive, but the
and are quite
Highly ornate hos
ors, are shown for
shoes and sandais shoes and sandals i ters of brilliant hu daintier vines of about the stocking designs, sometime ver in them,—all t willing to pay the say is not triffing. white or unblea embroider among keeper here has worked stockings the top of the foot somehow seem i though the large hausted by a cal natised by a committee of a committee of a committee of a country promena such have with immaculate hems colored substitut this use are show some have narr brown; others are white. or gray. white, or gray, length, and are they have three again, two rufles spaces between; bias fold, piped expensive, rangin A novelty in I evening colors, prinrose tints, w designs of these confident they wi beople, or, inde

MINNBAPOLIS, many letters I for drunken Some of these with the opium these latter I w to siz grains of says her medic says her medic for two years (w properties) to: ulcer on one of morphia now. A gentleman his doctor gave a catarrhal affec can't do withou Two ladies se there doctors bes their doctors became they can't de Another gent his physician phis dyspepsia, a get along without ges along with day.

A confirmed Ark., tells me opium for his now.

A New York of frequently twices that one

condent they we people, or, independent for summer night Exhibited in some lovely kied back with wate say that these detown by storm;

is always safe to refuse a man food is always safe to refuse a man food hout bargrage. Adopt the same plans hotel-keepers: "Pay in advance it aggage." A man who has a valise, a bundle, is not a common they never carry bargage, and em leave their native town in such a they do not have time to provide safe to say that half of them are birds from the large cities. Farmers, all others who furnish subsistence to ut bargrage, are only encouraging an they denounce, but do not help try

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RURAL JR.

GUENON'S TEST POR A DAIRY-COW.
To the Eddor of The Tribune.
100, June 15.—I see, through The Chimunitage he here appearance. committee has been appointed by the prof Penasylvania to examine and re-the science of this intelligent French

have forgotten, the very important aught forty years ago by M. Francis it is well that the intelligent Governor it is well that the intelligent Governor ary State, like Pennsylvania, should wake p. About that time the writer was out into the (to him) new of housekeeping, and a good cow of the necessities. He looked the overto find a handsome one, which he ha a nice young Devonshire. She was a hic ward, and kindly cared for until uld drop her call. About the time tigst of place, the cow died, and left a beauti-hogany-colored heirer calf. This calf sed by hand, and patted and petted arly 8 years old, when she would become and greaty us for all the care in the case uanity of milk we should get.

It this time M. Guenon gave forth his
of judging a perfect cow for dairy use. I
his points with much interest, and took
noblet to the yard to brove its correct
hie by our young heifer. Judge my surthat not a single point conformed. Of
I did not believe him, and thought him a
hanother month the heifer dropped a
ful, well-developed caif; and I was more
led still when the beautiful young
gave no milk. The calf sucked
hud we stripped her almost hourly
odays; but we never got a drop of milk,
to never did give any. The cow was fat,
outcher proposed a trade for one he said
lik. I told him to bring his cow and take
way, and he did so.

tilk. I told him to bring his cow and take way, and he did so.

tow he brought was poor and thin, and inary in her tooks that I thought she not stay with me long. A tried Guenon's ton her, and I found she filled it in some ent points, but not in all by any means, et the cow a few months, and, tood care, she improved. We kept year, and she atili grew better. We er eight years, and, when we left the of Iowa, our neighbors all wanted the rat \$50, when \$20 was a fair price for a

on me by selling me "the best cow" in l.
eve that any person that can judge the
eventy form a herd of fifty cows the best
eventy that it is too the the selling that
the text of the county over to find good
that low, and a little stock was indispensatraveled the county over to find good
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that guessian that the county over to find good
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ves on the farm as showed the most
ent marks, and disposing of those def Gueson's qualities, our milking stock
one quite superfor.
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milk each hour on an average, from
a sha dropped her spring calf until falld would keep up a large flow all the
milked. Her daily product of butter
pounds.
Port of this Committee will be looked

VANCE CRAZY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribums.

NATI, O., June 23.—Col. John L. Vance.

or of Congress, whose mysterious combeen adjudged insane by the Probate
Gallipolis. His friends started with
as for the asylum at Athens, where he
im for the treatment his case demands.

assassinated Booth said in the Kennardeveland, O., "The man that assassinated Lincoln will stand on the highest fame," so that you can at once see sind rested on that subject. Yours Chause Standard Standard Chauses Habrings.

FASHION'S DEMANDS.

The Latest Novelties in White Mountain and Adirondack Toilets.

Short Dresses, Colored Petticoats, Heavy Soled Boots, and Undressed Gloves,

gid Gloves Ornamented with Water-Color Paintings on the Back.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Ladies who summer in the mountains, or include in their junketing similar excursions, require a tollette of peculiar and significant attributes. Diaphanous muslins and dainty silks are well enough for the similar excursions, require a tollette of peculiar and significant attributes. Disphanous muslins and dainty silks are well enough for the salons and plazzae of watering-places, but one can scarcely clamber up a mountain-side arrayed in delicate fabrics. A pretty costume for the Adirondacks and White Mountains is this: A short, gored skirt, escaping the ground by at least two inches. Ruffles and plattings must be carefully avoided, particularly the latter, for the long threads or tapes that serve to bold them in place are apt to prove a net for wayside bramble and bush. Whatever trimming is used should be flat, and securely fastened to the dress. Hence, where ramiture of some sort is deemed necessary, would woolen braids, bias bands or folds are the only suitable trimmings. An overskirt is not desirable. If any be used, it should be the plain open front, with the back hanging in amooth, straight plaits. The material selected for mountain jaunts is usually some woolen fabric, and one which is at once lightest in texture and firmest in the same respect is the one to be chosen. Serge and mohair are the usual selections, though often linen suits are chosen. This is not a judicious choice, for linen, after a day's tramp "o'er hill and bracken," is apt to become "demoralized." The pretty plaited waist, or the comfortable and becoming blouse, with deep, rolling collar, and half-open neck are the favorite bodices. When the plaifed waist is chosen, it should be confined by a belt. This should be of good strong leather, with a firm clasp. The metailic and tinsel belts, although somewhat dressy and pretty, are not fit for such excursions, as they are easily affected by atmospheric changes. It is so possible for one to start out in the radiance of sunshine and to return dripping with summer rain. Perhaps the most important consideration in such a tollette is the chaussure. The shoes should be strong and well-fitting, broad, and heavy-soled. The high, buttoned boot, with low, flat neel, is, I think, in all respects the most

perfluity of dress. Hence, a plain band about the crown, a rosette and a wing at the side, or a few clinging leaves, constitute all necessary, even all admissible, ornamentation. Feathers are to be tabooed—for mountain storms, which come unherated, are sure to rob them of their beauty.

As to gloves, a gauntlet of undressed kid is preferable. They are far more durable than lisle thread, and protect the hand much better. The latter have a tendency, too, to shrink under the influence of moisture.

A compact and neat arrangement of the hair is not only necessary to a tasteful ensemble, but requisite as a matter of comfort. Frizzes and curis must be repudiated. A firm coil, or the pretty chatelaine bra d, should be chosen.

With the ladies who cultivate the art of dressing, hosiery is no interior item. So large is the variety shown in stockings that canricious and exacting indeed must be that as which cannot be estified. Now that there is such room for selection it is considered in shocking taste to wear hose that do not match your toliette. A lady would as soon wear purple gloves with a brown or maroon dress as display a stocking whose colors did not harmonize with other portions of her toliette. Fine unbicached stockings of cotton or lise thread with fine hair-lines of cotton or lise thread

or unbleached color. Then the middle portion of the leg have broad bands of some bright color, while the extreme upper part of the stocking is of one plain color, which is always that of the broad band or stripe. Openworked stockings of fine Lisle thread or sirk are generally selected for afternoon and evening wear. Sometimes a faint line of color is traced in pattern upon the instep, producing a very pretty effect.

wretch is now punctured all over, and wiserable also.

A minister of the Gospei writes me pathetically that a medical friend advised him to take a couple of tablespoonfuls of French brandy just before commencing his Sunday morning services. He followed the advice; but, unfortunately, has to take his stimulant on week days also.

Another minister was advised by a doctor to put gum optum in a hollow tooth to allay its raging, and the result is, he is a confirmed chewer of the drug.

In view of the above facts, is anything in the way of comment necessary? I think not.

R. D'UNGER, M. D.

WITHOUT GLOVES.

Another Fierce Fight No. 2. Hub-Nineteen Rounds Fought Between Jem King, of New York, and Jack Callen, of Boston. Boston, June 20.—Notwithstanding the arrest of the principals and seconds in the recent Seelye and Greene glove-fight, and a determination of the city authorities to stop such affairs here in future, a prize-fight of the old-fashioned sort, with bare and bony maulers, unprotected by the mushroom gloves, came off in the Old Colony District, nine miles from here, about daylight this morning. The principals were Jem King, of Mulberry street, New York, and John F. Cuilen, of this city, better known at daylight this morning. The principals were Jem King, of Mulberry street, New York, and John F. Cuilen, of this city, better known at the North End as Jack Cuilen. Both are light weights, who have been preparing for the contest for some time, as well as to capture the stakes, amounting to \$200, \$100 a side. The place for the battle, a spot about half-mile from Loville's Grove, near Weymouth Landing, was decided on yesterday, but, to insure the fight coming off, friends of the men, numbering about 100, left the city last evening. The principals, with their seconds, left Boston early this morning, and at 3:30 a. m. were on the spot, where everything was in readiness for the mill.

Just as the sun was peeping over the hills, the men stripped, shied their castors into the Hornley square, and, after passing the usual compilments in the way of handshaking, toed the scratch.

The battle was opened with little sparring, Cuilen showing a determination to push things. He opened the music in good earnest by planting a left-hander on King's right eve, and in return receiving a short-arm blow on the jaw. Cullen then sent in his nst in a lively style on King's nose, the force of the blow knocking the latter off his feet. This ended the round, which lasted two minutes and thirty seconds.

In the second, third, and fourth rounds the men indulged in light sparring, and at times both tried to punish each other, Cullen playing on King's nose and mouth, while the latter contented himself in dealing heavy blows on the Bostonian's body.

In the fifth round both showed science as well as hard hitting. The New-Yorker forced the fighting, and opened by aiming several poorly-directed blows, and was finally caught with a powerful blow about his ear, which ended the round. Time, three minutes.

Both toed the scratch in the sixth round showing evidences of fatigue, and both bleeding, especially King, from whose mouth the blood flowed copiously. Both hit hard, and, after each had received severe punishment, they clinched and feli in a beap.

quested that Cullen's seconds should throw up the sponge in favor of their man, but this was refused. Both did poor fighting, and the round was ended by Cullen hitting King several times on the right eye.

The sixteenth round was opened by Cullen dealing King a hard left-nander on the nose. It became now evident that King was beaten, but yet the latter came gamely up to the scratch, only to receive a hard one on the law.

worked stockings of the Links thread or skin. The attituents round was opened by Culties worked stockings of the Links thread or skin are generally selected for attenuous ask evening in pattern upon the instep, producing a very patity effect.

In a surfacelly plain hose in fine raw sfilk, made only I besieve in rose-worked stockings, that the designs may be made more distinct, and also the elitimeter of color beneath the lace,—links the control of the color of the tenter of color beneath the lace,—links the color of the tenter. The color of the tenter of England now comes with money in her hand to United States ports. The sale of American beef is simply enormous, considering that even when I leit New York in 1876 the trade was alriost, if not quite, unknown. And now we pay something like \$20,000,000 a year for American beef, and the business is constantly increasing. So that for the "staff of life," and a large proportion of the meat consumed, this country must now depend very greatly on the United States. These are the facts—draw from them what conclusion vou will. There is one conclusion which I should be disposed to draw, namely, that this state of affairs must inevitably restore your long-lost prosperity. It is an ill wind that blows no one any good. Foreign capital must necessarily pour into the country, making up in a large measure for the losses of the last few years, and infusing new life and energy into all departments of trade. This is as certain as that the sun will rise to-morrow. The recovery of trade in American does not now depend upon accident or artificial causes, but is being produced by fixed laws,—for there are such things in connection with the commercial as well as the physical world, although they are not by any means what the political economists suppose them to be.

My American friends whom i see over here do not, indeed, tell me of any great improvement yet, but how can it fail to come when you have suddenly enlarged the circle of your customers so as to include half the earth! Your cottons sell better than ours in India, China, Australia, and New Zealand. We must come to you for grain and meat. Your iron trade grows year by year. When people say, "Business is picking up in Wall street." I do not much care about it one way or the other. But a nation which is constantly improving the great staples of universal trade is building on very solid foundations. It is a very different thing from bolstering up a rotten trade by means of infation or speculation. The only peril which series to the unsettled character of legislation affecting tarif to me to threaten the future of American trade is the unsettled character of legislation affecting tariffs, Government loans, and other matters which affect the prosperity or credit of a people. This is a subject, however, on which I cannot, as a mere correspondent in a distant city, be ex-pected to touch.

A Specie Basis.

Detroit Free Free.

When one of the young bootblacks yesterday intimated to big Jack Sheppard that he desired to consuit him on a very important business matter. Jack took him into the alley behind the Post-Office and remarked:

"My son, free-lunch is celebrated for its briefness. Take the hint and submit your facts."

"Mother says," began the boy, after fitting his back to the brick wall, "that if I'll be good from now to the Fourtn she'll buy me a bunch of fire-crackers. Do you think it'll pay me?"

"Well, reduced to a specie basis, it won't," bluntly replied Jack. "If she'd say five packs we might make it an object, but one pack—humph! Give her twenty-four hours' notice that you shall cancel the agreement, and take your chances of raising fireworks by 'pealing to the patriotism of the generous public! That's all,—fee, 10 cents." Max and Clemmie.

New York Talegram.

There was a young lady named Smedley,
Who conceived for Max S. a love deadly;
But the great impressrio—
Is ne not a Lothario?—
Went and married another insteadly.

is done capital and labor, and that labor is not oppressed by indirect taxation, but traste and commerce encouraged, fostered, and alded. Also, providing against all the encreachments of monopolies by withholding grants, subsidies, or pecuniary aid and guarantees. Punishing the watering of stock, misropresentation of the true state of all public carriers, railroads, steamships, etc. Regulating inter-State traffic, providing for the safety of passengers and freight, and forbidding the running of these institutions for the sake of making usurious dividends, thereby robbing the people of the benefit they are entitled to. The indirect, income, and personal-property tax system has been fairly tried and found wanting; the first fostered fraud and oppression, the second perjury and cunning, and the third deception and malicel Direct taxation is, therefore, the only and true remedy, coupled with compulsory suffrage. If any male citizen 21 years old claims his right to create a government for you or me and bimself, then let him help and make it obligatory on him, to provide the ways and means for the successful administration of said government. Abolish at once that "devilmay-care-policy" of the too-willing voters and patriots. Let those whe insist, clamor, and howl for the privilege of enjoying the dance pay the fiddler! If the State, county, town, or city is carried on by direct taxation, the officials will be watched with Argus eyes, and defalcation, embezzlement, and corruption quickiy detected and punished; when the voter finds it costs his own money he will see to it that his taxes are applied carefully. The citizen will observe that the "go-to-rack-and-rain method" pursued now by our public servants in conjunction with an army of hungry contractors is too costly and must not be tolerated a single moment, then the fiddler wants direct pay! The growlers, howers dreamers, and moralizers would realize that it costs money to keep house, and that comforts. luxuries, and necessities cannot be had for a mere song, vote,

AMERICA AND ENGLAND. A State of Affairs Which May Restore Our Long-Lost Prosperity.

Jennings' Letter to Hese Fork World.

LONDON, June 8.—I generally endeavor about this time of the year to gather some informa-

London, June 8.—I generally endeavor about this time of the year to gather some information respecting the harvest-propects in England for the benefit of your agricultural readers. If I had written three or four weeks ago on this subject, I should have had to report that everything promised an unusually large yield of grain,—the grass crops having already been far beyond the average. But a long and obstinate spell of cold and wet weather changed the aspect of the growing crops, and now it is quite certain that our harvest will be but a poor one. This is undoubtedly a great misfortune for England, and it comes at a time when all branches of trade are stagnant. Perhaps some of your readers may remember that nearly two years ago I called attention to the declining condition of English cotton and iron manufactures. At that time no one was willing to pay any attention to the duction from manufactures. At that time no one was willing to pay any attention to the question here, or laughed at the idea that American competition could ever injure Lancashire or Staffordshire. The "political economists" came forward in a body and proved by figures that England was importing far more than she was exporting, and consequently must be growing richer. In other words, they showed that the road to wealth is to spend twice as much as you earn. I have sometimes tried the experiment for a short period, but it did not lead to the result predicted by the philosophers.

Many months have elapsed, and the figure-mongers are evidently beginning to have their eves opened. We no longer read in the Times city article that England cannot possibly suffer from foreign competition. American calicoes are in every dry-goods store,—American from is beligit used on English railroads. The change seems incredible, but i navel looked very carefully noto the facts, and there cannot be a moment's doubt with regard to them. The Transe city article that England cannot possibly suffer from foreign competition. American calicoes are in every dry-goods store, eye opened. We no longer read in the Times city article that England cannot possibly suffer from foreign competition. American calicoes are in every dry-goods store,—American fron is being used on English railroads. The change seems incredible, but I have looked very carefully into the facts, and there cannot be a moment's doubt with regard to them. The Trade Returns for May, which were only issued yesterday, disclose a startling state of affairs.—startling, that is, to all who have an eye for facts and attach more importance to them than to theories. The exports again show a failing off of over 7% per cent. In all departments of the cotton and fron trade we sell less and less to former customers. The writer of the Times city article is now fairly scared. Speaking of iron and steel manufactures, he says: "At present it is a trade which must mean loss, and perhaps ruin in the long run, to important sections of the community, for it is a trade carried on at an obvious loss." Now, when this very result was foretold not long ago in your own columns and steel manufactures, he says: "At present it is a trade which must mean loss, and perhaps run in the long run, to important sections of the ecommunity, for it is a trade carried on at an obvious loss." Now, when this very result was foretold not long ago in your own columns and therefore the revolutionary character sought to be put upon them by the Republicans, coupled with a tame disavowal—altogether needless, and sentenced by the discrete and the subject of the revolutionary character sought to be put upon them by the Republicans, coupled with a tame disavowal—altogether needless, and sentenced by the subject of the revolutionary character sought to be put upon them by the Republicans, coupled with a tame disavowal—altogether needless, and sentenced by the subject of the revolutionary character sought to be put upon them by the Republicans, coupled with a tame disavowal—altogether needless, and sentenced by the subject of the revolutionary character and the subject

the community, for it is a trade carried on at an obvious loss." Now, when this very result was foretoid not long ago in your own columns and those of one of your London contemporaries, the Times, Mr. Giffen and other political writers treated it as a mere display of stupidity and ignorance. I must say that I wish it had been that acd nothing more, for it is not pleasant to see a national trade falling into decay. But what has all this got o do with American readers, some one may say? A good deal. In the first place, it is America (I hope Mr. Grant White will allow me to use that word—I do not know of a handler one) which is the most active and most successful competitor of England in her present markets. Then, again, America not only takes away England's foreign customers, but is underseiling her at her own doors—in London, Liverpool, and every large town. While thus cutting her commercial resources down, she (America) grows harvests which no other country is able to produce and which England is obliged to buy. This year, I understand, you will have a very fine harvest. I can only say that it will be wanted in Europe. Russia has not grown much more grain than she wants, and the yield here will be comparatively small. Europe must go across the Atlantic for what she needs to make up her deficient supply of food. And then recollect that it is not for grain only that Europa most is simply coormons, considering that even when I leit New York in 1876 the trade was the state of the reader of the

intelligent and disinterested observers at Washington."

[Mr. Watterson is zealous in his defense of Senator Matthews, who is, we believe, a near relation of his by marriage.—ED. SUN.]

"I Ee by the Swa's Washington correspondence this morning that he and his family were not invited to the Platt wedding. Under the circumstances their exclusion is significant. It is a proclamation of abandonment on the part of the President. The only man in Washington who has not seen this the last few days is Matthews himself."

"You really think, then, that the Potter investigation revives the candidacy of Mr. Tilden himself."

"It would be ungracious, as well as inexact and insincere, in me to say, 'Sufficient unto the day is the evil bhereof.' Besides, Mr. Tilden has been a most abused, misrepresented man, and I should be a most unjust one if I did not sympathize with the desire and intention of his friends to see his conduct throughout a trying orderly but clearly, fully, and correctly before the country. It is too early to begin the work of making a President. But it is never too early to tell the truth. When the mists clear away, it will be found that many people have been misled and misrepresented by the blundering and muddling of that fussy man, Hewitt."

"How came Mr.;Hewitt to object to your presence in the Democratic caucus the other evening?"

"I was sitting in the House talking with Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, and did not observe that a caucus was assembling until the doors had been closed. A caucus is enough of a bore when it is your duty to attend it, and, baving no amateur taste of my own to gratify. I promptly rose and was quitting the hall, when Gen. Hooker, of Mississippi, got up, and, as I passed out, asked unanimous consent for my remaining. Not intending to remain, I did not stop to hear the result of this very common and trivial courtesy. I afterward learned that Mr. Hew itt objected, and that the rules were suspended and the invitation given in spite of his dissent. He is the only person whom I ever refus

WATTERSON'S VIEWS.

What He Thirks of the PotterButler (investigation).

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Rink Thirdney at Hayn.

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acquiescence in military assumption and tolerance of party beighing and bypocritic patroics and control of the party beighing and bypocritic patroics and the party beighing and bypocritic patroics and the party beighing and bypocritic patroics and the party frequency of the structure of the patroics o

The reporter expressed his thanks, when Mr. Watterson asked: "When shall you print these notes of yours?"

"To-morrow morning."

"Ah." said he, "that is well. I don't want to say ill-natured things about people and then run away. I shall, therefore, be able, if you print at once, to remain two or three days at the Everett House."

A WASTEFUL, PROFLIGATE CONGRESS. The appropriations made by the late Congress will exceed those of last year by \$30,000,000. Money was flung around with a lavish hand.

A correspondent writes:

As for the craze for appropriations to anything and everything, it was never equaled before, and never was there a Congress so reckless and extravagant as this one. Men who have been in attendance upon the seat of Government for many years tell me that there never was a Congress so easy to get appropriations through as this. The figures tell the story. Both parties are into it. The River and Harbor bill, for instance, was a grand grab-game played by both parties. The poison of corruption and extravagance runs through all the appropriation bills. At a time when there should be reductions at every point and in everything; at a time when a thousand dollars means a thousand dollars in gold, we see the same old figures of the inflation period fastened upon us when our burdens seem greater than we can bear.

If reductions in expenditures were made to correspond with those which every business man has been compelled to carry out among A correspondent writes:

ing out. Address N 42, Tribune office.

WAGON FACTORY FOR SALE TO CLOSE UP
an estate: desirably located and doing a good cash
busness. Address W F, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GO TO THE UNION 20 EXPRESS LINE TO get your baggage or furniture removed. Orfice, No. 10% State-21.

MOTHS, ROACHES, BEDBUGS, AND ALL VERMIN Price reduced. A. OAKLEY, 189 East Washington-21. PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR - TO PATRICK Blake, formerly of Ballinamona, Waterford, Ire-land, son of Andrew Blake, Esq., of Waterford, Ire-I Blake, formerly of Ballinamons, Waterford, Ireland, son of Andrew Blake, Esc., of Waterford, Ireland, and brother of Andrew Blake, Iste of Parramata, in the British Colony of New South Wales, or it deceased, to his widow, or children, if any, their heirs, executors, or administrators, respectively: In accordance with directions given by the will of the above-named Andrew Blake, deceased, the Executors thereof, viz., the Honorable John Blaxland. Vincent Sydney, is the Colony aforesaid, have directed this advertisement to be published for the purpose of discovering the said Parrick Blake, if still alive, or, if dead, his widow or children, or their representatives, who have interests under the will of the said Andrew Blake, Any information respecting the said Parrick Blake, his widow, or children, or their representatives, will be thankfully received by the undersigned. Dated this lat day of September, A. D 1877. ALLEN, ROWDEN & ALLEN, Solicitors for the Estate of the late Andrew Blake, 124 Elizabeth-at., Sydney.

TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS—THOSE WISH-ing to take samples of light goods, on commission, can have an opportunity by addressing M 51. Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE-BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 TO EXCHANGE-BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179
Machison-st.

400-acre stock and dairy farm, 10 room dwelling, large baras, all under fence and cross-fenced, is 2 miles from Braidwood. Will Co., Ill. I want good stock of goods somewhere.

240-acre farm snely impraved in Wayne County. Ia. (clear), for good stock of goods.

24.500-all the furniture and fixtures in 40-room botel doing a fine business on Madison-st., for house and lot in city.

S14.000-Brick store and lot with stock of \$8,000 of general assortment of goods in country town doing business of \$40,000 per year; want houses and lots in Chicago. (Fine business chance.)

33.000 worth of xeneral goods in store in good country town for good lands in lows.

Lot on \$840-801 seneral goods in store in good country town for good lands in lows.

Lot on \$840-801 seneral goods. TO EXCHANGE-15 FINE RESIDENCE LOTS ON the West Side, east of Ashland-ar... for good Kansas or other lands. MEAD & COE, 149 Lasalle-st...

CARRIAGES, BUGGIRS, AND PHARTONS, ALL
O'the latest styles, which we are selling at very low
prices for first-class work. G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wabash-av.

EXCLUSIVELY FINE CARRIAGES.
LANDAULET AND COUPE ROCKAWAYS,
CUITTAIN ROCKAWAYS, CABRIOLETS,
VICTORIAS,
BROUGHAMS,
COUPES,
PHARTONS.

THE PENNOYER WAGON.
THE PENNOYER WAGON.
The standard in sayle, durability, and finish,
ALWAYS OF THE HIGHEST GRADE.
PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE
TIMES.
NO SECOND GRADE OF WORK MADE OR SOI, D.
ABBOT DOWNING COMPANY CONCORD EXPRESS
WORK.
A large variety of second-hand carriages, buggles,
and phase one, cheep.

PENNOYER & CO.. 300 to 396 Wabash-av.

TOR SALE—THREE HEAVY TEAMS, WEIGHING
from 1,300 to 1,400 each; will be in to-day noon
from the country; siso one jet-black driving horse,
sate for a lady to drive; sound, and not afraid of cars
or tugs. Util in rear of 133 Canal-st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Sade.

86 NORTH WELLS. ST. - BUARDERS WANTED by the day or week; \$3 or \$4 per week.

Hotelas.

Drowns, with board, \$5, \$5, 50 per week; without board, \$2 and \$2, 50; day board, \$8, \$5, 50 per week; without board, \$2 and \$2, 50; day board, \$8, \$5, 50 per week; without board, \$2 and \$2, 50; day board, \$3, \$0; lodging, 50s.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, WABASH-AV.. CORNER of Congressit.—Three fine suites and, a few single rooms; prices reduced for the summer. Everything new, and table first-class. CHAS. & CURRIER, Manager.

NEVADA HOTEL. 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—Reduced prices. Geod rooms and board, \$1,50 per day; \$4,50 to \$7 per week. Day board, \$4 per week.

WINDSOR HOUSE. 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE the Palmer House—All newly furnished rooms, with board, from \$5 to \$5 per week: day-board, \$4.

With board, from \$5 to \$6 per week: day-board, \$4.

LOST AND FOUND.

CTRAYED—BAY MARK FROM 70 SOUTH CANALSt.: 15 hands, 4 years old, blister mark on each loin; had on leather halfer.

Plocation of the second of

CAST OFF CLOTHING. A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTLE men's cast-of clothing, carpets, and bedding Call or address K. HERSCHEL, See State-ot. MUSICAL.

TEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PLANOS, THE BEST IN the world, are sold in Chicago only by LYON & HEALY. State and Monroe etc. OFFICE PUBLITURE. WANTED - ONE LARGE SIZE SECOND-HAN fire-proof safe. Address B B, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

WANTED-ONE GOOD SECOND-HAND STEAM boiler, 50 to 60 horse power. Address B B, Trib-

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-TWO PLOW POLISHERS. APPLY TO ST. PAUL PLOW WORKS, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED-A BAKER; AFIRST-CLASS MAN; NO other need apply. 131 South Halsted-st. Employment Agencies. Employment Agencies

Wahtrn-To LEAVE MONDAY-300 RAILROAD
laborers for the Kaness City extension of C. A.

A. R. E. wages 51.40 to 51.50; free fare; also quartymen. tie-choppers, stone-maons, track-layers,
farm-hand, etc. CHRISTIAN & CU., 288 South Water. WANTED-900 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR C. 4. & St. Louis Extension in Missourt, 91. 40 and 81. 65 per day; also, for Jowa and Wiscomain, 25 the makers. Free fare at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Randolph-st.

WANZED-TO LEAVE MONDAY-ALL THE
Wanged railroad laborers that we can get, such as
track-layers, graders, and tie-makers. Free fare, Also
a few good farm hands. Call at 79 South Canal-st.
HAIGHT & KEMP.

WANTED-GOO RAILROAD LABORERS; WORK
guaranteed; pay \$1.40 per day; sure pay; free
fare. Call early Monday at 85 South Canal-st. MORRIS & CO.

Miscellameous.

Miscellameous.

Wanted we desire to desire the sales of a staple article of daily consumption. Any energetic man with small capital may secure a permanent, paying business, For particulars address Empire Maudacturing Company, 182 Fulton-st., New York.

Wanted—Canvassers—"Hunters Flour and Meal Sifter." etc., sells and works with lightning rapidity; big money and good territory to the right persons; send 75c for sample and torms. J. M. HUNTER, manufacturer, office 174 LaSsile-st., northwest corner Monroe, rear office.

Wanted—Axperier Company, Fawtucket, E. I.

Wanted—Axperier Company and with the tea business. Address N 24, Tribuse office.

Watted—Axperier Company and with the tea business. WASTED—A FEW LIVE AGENTS TO CANVASS Chicago for fine oil-paintings and my new adjustable hat-tree and mirror, and a hundred other fast-selling articles; \$30 to \$50 a week can be made by any good salesman. C. M. LININGTON, 45 Jackson-st.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Wanted-A German Girl to do kitchen work. Apply at 1125 Wabash-av.

Wanted-Girl For General Housework at 80 Loomis-st.

WANTED - TWO LAST SINGERS AND ONE plano-player at 153 South Clark-st., basement. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

Conchimen, Tennisters, &co.
SITUATION WANTED—AS GROOM, BY A SINGLE
Syoung man, in private family: experienced driver,
and can make dimedif generally useful around the
house; best of reference from list employer; Pennsylvania German discount. Address O & Thume office. SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; IS TEM-berste and reliable; can milk a cow and take care of plants; best city reference. Inquire at 234 LaSalle-st., Room 8.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK,
washer, and irouer. Call or address 127 Sedgwickst., at store. SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL; GOOD reference. Inquire at 507 West Eric-st.

TOR SALE-\$22.000—TREMS CASH—THIS IS THE Dest business corner on North Clark st.; ronts now at \$2,980; taxes, \$200; insurance, \$100; water tax, \$44; some if an who wants 10 per cent net for money ought to buy this property; first-class tenants; pay prompt.
\$40,000—Fine business block, 44x80, east front, on Fitti-av., between Madison and Monroe sts.; cost \$80,000.

Salt Cool—Prob business block, stock east ronk on \$85,000.

\$200 per foot—Business lot, 25x130, on State-at, near Harmon-court; want an offer, or will take good state of the state of the

Hoyne, \$90 per foot-Lot 40x125, south front, on Madison, east of Leavitt. east of Leavitt.
\$4.000-timed house, barn, and lot 49x130, south front, on Tweiftn-st., near Despialnes, No. 201; this ought to sell.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 170 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SIGO WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly: cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free: railroad fare locents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. COUNTRY REAL ESTATES TOR SALE—\$40 PER ACRE—240-ACRE FAR all the stock, farm implements, 30 scree of corn. 20 of oats, in fact, overything on farm; fine from from frame dwelling, outbuildings, etc., etc., all fen and cross-fenced, 100 acres timber, I mile from Mo Forest, 16 miles from Chicago, on Alton Railroad; all for \$40 per acre: nee crebard and water; terms er 2200 per acre—35- acre farm right \$4 depot, depot

T. B. SOYD, Room 7, 179 Malison-st.

T. B. SOYD, Room 7, 179 Malison-st.

POR SALK-1,920 ACRES IN TRACTS OF 440
acres each: also 220 acres, 200 acres, 200 acres, 100 acres, 100

for fall particulars; will sell very cheap for cash; title perfect. N 43. Tribune office.

POR SALE—8.000—TWENTY-TWO ROOM THREE-story brick dwelling, with observatory on top, veranda all around, cost over \$25,000, brick barn 90x 63. cost \$83,000, five scores of ground, handsomely set in fruits and shrubbery, with all kinds of the best kind of vegetables; this property is in one of the best kind of vegetables; this property is in one of the best kind of vegetables; this property is in one of the best kind of vegetables; this property is in one of the best kind of vegetables; this property is in one of the best kind of vegetables; this property is in one of the best kind of vegetables; this property is in one of the best kind of vegetables; this proper is not of the best kind of vegetables; will shall be so the summer, from Milwankee.

POR SALE—8350 WILL BUY 80-ACRE FARM 40 acres under good rall fence and plow, balance plue timber, farm is cear and this perfect, in Adams County, Wis; good log house and lasting water; wans all cash, no humbug; call and see. T. B. BOYD, kloom 7, 179 Madison-st.

POR SALE—FARM IN MIDDLE TENNESSRE: 300 acres; finely located near Shelbyville; 20) acres in cultivation; due farm for grain and stock; all under fence; improvements all new and first-class; will be sold at an immense sacrifice; correspondence invited. Address T. B. O., Shelbyville, Bedford County, Tenn.

FINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1834.

A 1PARTIES CAN BORROW MONEY ON HOUSE hold furniture, planos, etc., and other good security, at less than usual rates. Addres AB R. Tribune.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Of every description at GOLD-SMID'S Loan and Buillon Office (ilcensed), 80 East Madison-st. Established 1895.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT FOR 30 TO go days on satisfactory collaterals or prime commercial paper. L. CURRY, 5 Tribune Building.

DENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Triouns.

CILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAUES OF 510 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

WANTED—A LOAN OF \$3,000 OR \$10,000 FOR 30 years at 8 per cent (no commission) on a very fine brick block situated in this city. D. R. COOLEY.

WANTED—FOR FIVE YEARS \$5,000 ON FIRST COOLEY.

WANTED—FOR FIVE YEARS \$5,000 ON FIRST at 8 per cent. Address & 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—54,000 FOR 5 YEARS, AT 8 PER cent semi-anual interest; no commissions: on farm in lilinois worth double the amount. N 91, Tribune office.

\$50,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, AT 7 Chicago property. L. CUNRY, 5 Tribune Building. TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

West Sides

TO RENT-512 FER MONTH-3-STORY BRICK
Thouse 38 Hervard-st.; 818, 3-story brick 17 Grenshaw-st.; 818, 3-story brick 490 Western-av.; 87, 6

rooms 34 Harvard-st. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT-815 FER MUNTH-2-STORY AND BASEment brick house 10:24 West Adams-st. Inquire of
W. GRAY BROWN, 1008 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT-LARGE HOUSE AND BARN, 352 WEST
Adams-st., modern improvements, cleap to the
right party: also costage of Grooms, 9 Smart-st., 810,
Will sell on easy mouthly payments. G. S. THOMAS,
159 LaSalie-st., Room 3.

Will sel on earl Booth payments. U. S. THOMAS. 150 LASAlle et., Room S.

TO RENT-THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE 600
South Canal-st., corner of Barber; first floor, store and two rooms and kitchen; second floor, 6 rooms, closets, and pantry. Inquire as asloon so Stewart-av., corner West Fourteenth-st.

TO RENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT OUT-south of Thirty-rest. diwilling, 1806 Wahash-av., 1sat modern improvements; 540 per week. BAVIS & WALKER 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-2-STORY AND SASEMENT SWELLfrom brick dwelling, 1121 Fraints-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sis.; furnaces and gas faxores, and in perfect order; low rent to acceptable tensal. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 142 Bearborn.

Suburban.

To RENT-A LARGE 10-BOOM HOUSE, IN PZ cheap. Inquire of J. SCHMIDT, at Gerts, Lumbard to. 'a 178 fast Handolph-st.

INSTRUCTION. WALTER C. LYMAN, ELOCUTIONIST, Wabash-av., Room 2, will receive pupils the sum uer; new class begins at the Me Church Block, Room 20, third hoor, Monday at ances may be made either by draft, express, ce order, or in registered letters, at our risk, TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Corner Madison and Dearborn-sta., Chicago, I Orders for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evans agiewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting re TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch office NEW YORK -Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. Mc PARIS, France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batellere H. MARIXE, Agent. LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 448 Strand. BENNY F. GILLI-4. Agent. BAN FRANCISCO. Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS. McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and
Uncte Tom's Cabin."

Hooley's Theatre. street, between Clark and LaSalle are Theatre Company. "The Celebrate

Haverly's Theatre.
roe street, corner of Dearborn. Adah Riol
opers Bouffe Company. "Chow Chow." Hershey Music Hall. street, opposite McVicker's Theatre

Merchants' Bank Building. Dearborn and Madison. "The Strasbur MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1878.

In New York on Saturday greenback rated at 99% in gold and silver coin.

A merciful explanation of the disreputable conduct of ex-Congressman VANCE, of Ohio, is afforded by the action of the Probate Court at Gallipolis, by which Col. Vance has been adjudged insane and placed in an asylum at Athens for treatment.

European royalty is faring badly just nov tter of physical health. Queen Mercenes, the young bride of ALcoxso. King of Spain, that is on the sick list, and her condition, through the occurrence of violent hemorrhages, is the cause of great anxiety.

Justice MILLER, of the United States Su preme Court, has just passed through an extremely dangerous surgical operation for calculus, performed by a council of the most eminent physicians of Washington. He sus-tained the ordeal without alarming sympration, and there is e ment to hope for his entire recovery.

The people of Rockford, Ill., were yes treated to a dose of "suppositijournalism after the style affected by ago Times. They were intensely agitated by the publication yesterday in a local sheet of an atrocious hoax, in which the most fearful possibilities of a general Communistic uprising throughout America were served up as actual occurrences. The perpetrator will reap his just reward in the contempt and detestation of an outraged

SCHOUVALOFF is greatly blamed at St. Petersburg among the people for conceding the Anglo-Austrian combination in the Ber-Congress the arrangement by which Turkey is to be permitted to garrison the Balkan passes. A counter condition is said to have been demanded by Russia, which involves the establishment of autonomy in Roumelia and the entire withdrawal of Turkish troops from the interior, while the question of the evacuation of the fortresses of the Quadrilateral remains to be discussed in connection with the plan of administrative

From accounts received by way of Galveston it appears that Gen. MACKENZIE carried matters with a high hand in his recent expedition into Mexico at the head of a column United States troops. He was confronted by a Mexican detachment of inferior numbers, about forty-five miles from the border, commanded by Col. VALDEZ, the latter under orders to repel the invasion; but he was informed that he must get his Mexicans out of the way within a certain time or they would be fired upon. The Mexicans, not being strong enough to resist, avoided a col-lision, and the invaders had things all their own way. The expedition is reported to have been fruitless so far as the making of captures was concerned.

Communism and the recent executions Chicago form the subjects of the sermons which are printed in this morning's issue. In those of the Rev. P. B. MORGAN, of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal, the Rev. C. L. Thompson, of the Fifth Presbyterian, and the Rev. J. W. Custis, of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, the more effectual spread of the doctrines of Christ among the masses is pointed out as the remedy for the spread of the doctrines of Socialism; while in the sermons of the Rev. J. H. WALKER, of the Reunion Presbyterian, and the Rev. W. A. SPENCER, of the Clark-Street Methodist Church, unqualified approve is expressed in reference to the infliction of the law's most terrible penalty in the cases of SHERBY and

Mr. WATTERSON, of the Louisville Courser Journal, who was bounced out of the Demo cratic caucus not long ago by Mr. HEWITT, TILDEN'S chief fugleman and cup and con-science bearer, has addressed an open letter to the latter in which he charges him with perfidy to the party and the betrayal of Mr CHAPES. He brands him publicly with disnor, and, as Hewitt will not fight, he him to prove that he is an honorable man, and dares him to submit the mat-ter to a Board of Arbitration, before whom if he (WATTERSON) does not make his charge good, he will offer him a public apology. Now let us hear from Haware II. let us hear from Hewrer. If he refuses to arbitrate, the country will be com-pelled to believe Mr. WATTERSON'S charge is true. It will not do to show the white feath-

er. If he won't fight, he must arbitrate. the Democratic majority of the House as Representative of the the Third Louisiana apresentative of the street H. Darratt, the instrict, in place of Christian H. Darratt, the combines member returned as elected by a of over 2,000 votes, finds his ect of very unpleasant notoriety out of an alleged indecent assault

upon a young lady of good standing in Washington society whom he had invited to a private supper at a well-known restau-rant, where the affair took place. Gen. Rossen, also of Louisiana, was the rescue of the lady on the occasion in question, and a duel is certain to follow. It is said that ACKLEN admits having compromised the lady by his conduct, and stands ready to make her the only reparation in his power, -presumably an offer of marriage. He charges Gen. Rosses with gross misrepre sentation in the version of the scandal which the latter made public, and hence the pro-posed hostile meeting according to "the

The Common Council has fixed this even ing as the time for voting on the ordinance repealing the ordinance for opening Dear born street. It will be remembered that the repealing ordinance was passed some time in April, but was vetoed by the Mayor. The on is one of considerable magnitude It involves a liability on the part of the city amounting to perhaps a million and a quarter of dollars. We know this is denied by interested parties, but it is an open question of law to be determined mined by the courts, and it is conceded that, so long as the ordinance opening the street is not repealed, no liability attaches to the city. The Supreme Court in the State street clared that the city did not become liable under the repeal of the ordinance opening that street; but it is claimed that in the Dearborn street case the city has gone much further: that it has to some extent ac cepted the condemned property, has collected assessments, and paid out benefits, and practically exercised an ownership over the new street. There is, therefore, a question of liability by the city which cannot be raised so long as the matter rests as it is, but which will at once be raised by suits the moment the original ordinance is repealed. We are informed, moreover, that there is a case involving circumstances of the same general character now pending before the Supreme Court, the decision of which will foreshadow what the decision will be in a case raised by the repeal of the original ordinance. The case goes up from Hyde Park, and is said to include facts and circumstances substantially identical with the Dearborn street opening. Is it not advis-able, therefore, for the City Council to go more slowly in this matter? It is certainly most advisable to wait until the Supreme Court shall have passed upon the Hyde Park case, and then, in the light of the law as declared in that case, act intelligently and advisedly in the Dearborn street business.

THE POTTER FARCE WOUND UP BY A

WOMAN.

The Potter balloon has burst. The seeret is out, and the Democrats in Congress have discovered, all too late, how eggregiously and contemptuously they have fooled, deceived, and betrayed by their own

They have been in consultation with Anperson, and have been informing the country for many months that in some mys-terious way they had discovered evidence nough to render JOHN SHERMAN infamous to drive him from the Cabinet; and to so involve HAYES as to force him to What this great crime was, and resign. what the evidence, has been a mystery. So strong was the assurance, that the whole Democratic party in Congress, with two exceptions, voted for the investigation that was to destroy SHERMAN and HAYES.

Anderson produced a copy of a letter pur-HERMAN. He claims that the letter was brought to him by WEBER; he never had the original, and had been vainly trying to get it. He states that he and WEBEB wrote a joint note to SHERMAN, asking a written guarantee that they would be provided for by Haves if they adhered to their official protest against the fraudulent elections in their districts, and that in reply WEBER showed him the letter of SHERMAN. Beyond this Anderson did not go, and the POTTER Committee have been investigating for further proof to substantiate the letter. The Committee has discovered that ANDERSON was an unmitigated scoundrel, liar, and corrupt official; but Anderson was not Sher-MAN. They demonstrated that LEVISSEE had rejected the enormous bribe offered him by the Democrats to sell his Electoral vote to TILDEN; but that was not SHERMAN. The mystery which had surrounded the whole history of that lotter was unexplained. JOHN SHERMAN could not explain the letter. The original was not produced, and Sherman could not tell whether he had ever signed such a letter or not, but thought he had not.

At last a woman was produced upon the scene. The Potter Committee had brought her all the way from New Orleans. She had the secret, and they were determined to have it. The secret which had baffled and perplexed the ablest lawyers, the sharpest politicians, the shrewdest editors, which ould not be explained on any hypothesis, -this secret was in the possession of a woman, and she had kept it sacredly, even from her husband, for eighteen months. At last Sherman was to be overwhelmed, conounded, and convicted. So thought the BUTLER-POTTER Committee,

The woman, Mrs. JENES, was equal to the ecasion. She had the secret, and she told it, but to the shame and mortification of the Committee. BUTLER, and McMAHON, and Springer, and Morrison, and Blackburn were all there, and a woman overwhelmed them, and has rendered the Potter Committee the laughing-stock of the country and a disgrace unto themselves. The secret was a plain story. Anderson had officially protested against the election frauds; he was willing for Democratic money to deny his protest. He wanted a written guarantee from SHERMAN to be provided for by HAYES; this woman was aware of his motive. WEBER gave her the joint note to deliver to SHER-MAN. She opened and read it. She saw that Sherman would refuse to give the guarantee, and then Anderson would take the Democratic bribe; the false election returns would be counted, and the vote of the State be given to Tilden. Promptly she mastered the situation. WEBER was waiting for the answer. She called to a male friend to write a letter at her dictation. She dictated him a letter purporting to be written by SHERMAN, boldly signed SHERMAN'S same to it, and delivered it to WEBER, who gave Anderson a copy of it, and with this copy Anderson has led Tilden, and Blain, and POTTER, and BUTLER into this investigation that was to dishonor SHERMAN and HAYES forever! Well might SPRINGER exlaim, when she had told the story, "Ring down the curtain and put out the lights." a had in a few brief words let the day. light through the mystery, and made Potten feel himself so small that he could gladly crawl through the smallest possible knot-hole.

the had tried to explain this to SHERMAN pri-

vately, but he had refused a private inter-

roping in the dark, led on by Andre blindness and malice. Alas, poor Potters and Burness! Humiliated and disgraced by a woman-by Mrs. JENES!

CORN-GRADING IN BALTIMORE

The Philadelphia papers are rejoicing over what they consider the shortsightedness as well as unfairness of Baltimore in the corn trade. There is, it seems, a difference in value of corn in Baltimore and Philadelphia of 6 to 8 cents per bushel, according to the grading by the local inspectors, which gradng determines whether corn is to be shipped by steamer or by sail. That which is graded s unfit for transportation except by steame commands 6 to 8 cents per bushel less. The inspection business is also represented as strangely managed. Uniformity of inspecion seems to be of the least possible conern, and is neither sought nor desired. The Grain Committee do business after this fashion: They require samples of corn to be shown them two or three times week, and on these samples in-

struct the inspectors as to the grading of corn, the Committee thus taking the inspection out of the hands of the inspector nd into their own. Instead of the Grain Committee establishing, as in all other cities a standard of grading, and leaving the in pectors to do the work, this Baltimore Com nittee has a new standard every two or three days, and corn shipped from Chicago nder a grading made on Monday will l subjected to a new grading on its arrival Wednesday, and may be rated at oss of 6 to 8 cents per bushel. The effect of this kind of business has been to drive from Baltimore to Philadelphia fully 50 per cent of the export trade of the former city nd the Philadelphia papers are counting the numbers of millions of bushels of grain which have been sent to Philadelphia this eason that would have gone to Baltimore had it not been for the strange and extraordi nary system of inspection. Of the corn reeived in Philadelphia in May, 83 per cent was graded as sail and 11 per cent as steam er, leaving only 6 per cent as rejected. Dur ing the first half of June over 90 per cen was inspected as sail, 3 per cent as steamer and 6 per cent rejected. In Baltimore the inspection system is directed to have as little graded as sail corn and as much per steamer s possible. Two purposes seem to be sought: One is to give as much business to steamers as possible, and the other to build up a reputation for Baltimore sail corn as to give a superior value to which it is no

entitled. Neither of these purposes is hon est. It is a breach of personal good faith and commercial honor towards shippers and Baltimore has, it seems, suffered for it extensively. We are informed that one shipper from this city refused to accept the grading placed on his corn Baltimore and had it shipped on his private account, and it sold in Liverpool at par with the highest Baltimore gradings. are informed further by a shipper that he onsigned 200 car-loads of corn to Baltimore and, because of the system of grading of which he heard, he had the consignment diverted to Philadelphia. Six cents a bushel in the value of corn is a matter of magnitude, and, unless the Baltimore inspection system be changed, it is possible that no more corn will be sent from the Northwest in that direction, and Philadelphia will reap the grand trade which the West, and especially Chicago, has been laboring to place in the lap of Baltimore, but which

that city seems determined to repel. HOW MRS TENES POOLED ANDERSON Mrs. Jenes gives a very satisfactory solution of the mystery of the Sherman letter. Taking all her testimony together, the inference is irresistible that this sharp-witted woman is the writer of it. It will be renembered that Anderson, who was always eady to sell out, and who was at that time onsidering Democratic propositions, was envious that WEBER should obtain written marantees of reward from Secretary Surp. MAN. Consequently (Nov. 20, 1876), they frew up a joint note to Sherman as follows: Grew up a joint note to Sherman as follows:
Sin: We have carefully considered the arguments advanced by you in our interview. Your assurance that we shall be taken care of is scarcely specific enough. In case we pursue the course suggested by you we would be obliged to leave the State. Will you, therefore, state in writing who we shall look to for the fulfillment of these promises?

D. A. Webern,

JAMES E. Anderson.

On her way to the St. Charles Hotel, Mrs. JENES met WEBER. He informed her of the nature of the joint note, and requested her to deliver it to Secretary SHERMAN, and she consented. Thinking the matter over, she unconsciously (?) bit off a corner of it. Certainly such a note was not presentable to he Senatorial statesman. She went to the reception-room of the St. Charles Hotel, still thinking. She was ashamed to delive t, but WEBER was waiting for an answer in the reception-room "an idea struck her. she says. She went to the parlor. She could not have delivered it to Secretary SHERMAN. He was not there. She would not have delivered it to him had he been there. She knew a game worth two of that which would block Anderson from selling out. She went to a side desk and dictated letter, some one writing for her. The style of that letter is described in the following extract from her testimony:

extract from her testimony:
Q.—You can't exonerate Suzman if you do not give us the name of the person who wrote it. A.—
Sherman was not there. He was up-stairs, I believe. At least the usher said so.
Q.—Did you dictate it to one of the visiting statesmen? A.—No. sir. I was not on intimate terms enough with them to dictate a letter to them; besides, they had sense enough to dictate their own letters.
Q.—Then it was to some person who had not sense enough to dictate a letter? A.—Well, they might have had enough sense, but not enough to dicate a sessume the statesmanlike style that was required.
Q.—You are rather proud of that performance, are you not? A.—No. sir; I am not.
Q.—You thought the letter looked rather statesmanlike? A.—Well, I never thought about it until I saw it in pract, and then I did think it looked rather imposing. [Laughter.]

Here is the letter itself, and it is a statesmanlike document, as the text will show:

manlike document, as the text will show: manlike document, as the text will show:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20, 1876.—Messers. D. A.

Weber and James E. Anderson—Gentlenten:
Your note of even date has just been received.

Neither Mr. Hayes, myself, the gentlemen who accompany me, or the country at large can ever forget the obligations under which you will have placed us should you stand firm in the position you have taken. From a long and intimate acquaintance with Gov. Hayes I am justified in assuming the responsibility for promises made, and will guarantee that you will be provided for as soon after the 4th of March as may be practicable, and in such manner as will enable you both to leave Louisiana, should you deem it necessary. Very truly yours,

With the exception of a single grammati.

With the exception of a single grammati cal error, the composition of the letter would have been creditable to the most exalted and orthographical statesman we have at present. nceived and accomplished on the spur of the moment, it is a gem. There never was a letter delivered more quickly. It got into an envelope, no one knows how. It lay on the parior table, no one knows how. It got into Mrs. Jenes' hands, no one knows how; she says, "It passed in." She says she have it over two minutes and a half. It got to WERER, no one knows how. Mrs. JENES does not explain. She only says in

South. When, by your supercilious disregard of facts which ought to be obvious one place:
Q.—Now I want to know what you did with the

shamed and indignant, I determined not to de-iver it. I thought if such men had given their as-urances, their word was sunficient. I was in the addes reception-room at the time. It was there he idea struck me. Q.—What was the idea that struck you? A.—I mew WEBER was wuiting for an answer, and he

It is immaterial where the letter is or what has become of it. Wenen pot his answer. He was not so importunate as Anderson The latter got his answer also. It prevented his selling out for \$4,000 to the Democrats. as he would have done had the joint note been delivered to SHERMAN and the latter made a negative reply. Mrs. JENKS did no risk the chance. She played a sure game, and her quick wit won. She fooled the principal villain in the play, for, while she declares he is "the sublimest villain on earth," she gives him credit for believing that he really had a letter from JOHN SHER-MAN. The idea that "struck" a sharp, keep woman in a moment, and was executed in a flash, overreached the corrupt plottings of months and blocked a deep-laid conspiracy. There is no doubt she has "versatility in politics." She deserves a pension.

THE FIRE LIMITS. There is now pending in the City Conneil, at the instance of Cullerton, a proposition to amend the ordinance prohibiting the construction of wooden buildings within the city limits, so as to permit such buildings to be erected in some portions of the dangerous Southwestern district. This is a most unwise measure, and the Council should meet it firmly. Once amend the law for the Sixth and Seventh Wards, and there will be a like demand from other wards, until the whole law will be practically broken down. Strict justice demands that the law shall be uniform, and exemptions from the operation of law are not only illegal in themselves, but very unjust to the non-exempt. The experience of the last four years ought to be conclusive on the subject of this prohibition of wooden buildings. Since that time many hundreds and stone buildings have been erected in all parts of the city, and especially in the West Division, under the guarantees of the anti-wood law. These people have built permanent improvements under the legal assurance that there should be no more wooden structures. The existence of that law has encouraged the erection of many hundreds of brick buildings which would not otherwise have been built, and to repeal that law, or modify it, would be an abandonment of policy which has produced so much benefit to the city.

To grant the demand now before the Council will be to invite applications from other parts of the city claiming to be as meritorious as the one granted, and the Council cannot discriminate, but if one locality be excepted from the operations of the law, then all others must. It needs but this foolish action of the Council in one case to furnish a pretext for the general advance of rates of insurance on kinds of property in the whole city. Will members of the Council estimate what the advance of a quarter or one-half per cent in the rates of insurance will cost this city? The insurance companies need only a slight pretext-and especially such a one as the repeal of the prohibition against new wooden buildings-to have every insurance company in the United States order an advance in all rates in this city. The permanent appearance of our buildingsbusiness and residence—has greatly improved since 1874, and the Council will find that to adhere firmly to the present law, and insist upon its rigid enforcement. A few years more of experience and improvement will remove every question as to the wisdom of the law.

We have more than once called public attention to the alarming growth and dimensions of the raid which the South is organizing against the Public Treasury to make good its losses incurred during the War of the Rebellion. The raid commenced with a shower of claims for private and public losses of parties claiming to be loyal, followed by claims from every quarter, loyal and disloyal. In rapid succession came propositions to an-tedate the close of the Rebellion, so as to make the Government responsible through a larger period of time; to refund taxes; to pay public contractors; to pension Rebel solliers; to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, so that it could be used for the collection of their claims. They have already aggregated hundreds of millions. In view of the rapacity of the South, THE CHI-CAGO TRIBUNE long ago prophesied it would make a demand for payment for slaves. The first step in that direction is taken by the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph and Messenger, which calls for the repeal of the Fourteenth Amendment that the South may extort payment for their liberated slaves. We commend the following extract to our readers:

following extract to our readers:

Those slaves were not cannon and bayonets as armed foes in the late so-called Rebellion, and no sense "contraband." They were our propert solemnly and specifically recognized as such, as duly protected and guaranteed by that Constitution and Union which our adversaries alleged they too aparms to maintain intact and defend. Moreove they took no part in the fratricidal struggle, sawen forced to join the ranks of the invader, as wage war against their best friends and ben factors. On the banditti principle that "Migmakes right," and "To the victor belongs it sooils" only, therefore, can this robber of an impoverished people be justified.

We cannot but induige the hope the when we have helped to extinguish the public deband time has healed the gaping wounds of the pas when reason and brotherly love shall have fully regained the assendency over prejudice and late ained the ascendency over prejudice and hate ven though it shall be the next generation, a brav even though it shall be the next generation, a brave and honorable people of the same blood and lineage will see to it that the value of our property in slaves shall be returned to those from whom it was wrongfully wrested. It will do no harm to keen this question before the people, that they may preserve the records and proper memoranca of their former slaves, in the event that a returning sense of justice on the part of the Federal Government may compensate, at least in part, for the loss of this portion of their rightful property.

Mrs. JENES taught the Porren Committee ome lessons in politeness as well as in politics. When Mr. McManon intimated that she had "slipped up" in seeking appointments from Secretary SHERMAN, she replied that she did not slip up. When McMahon intimated "he rather bluffed you," she in formed him she did not understand him; he was talking like Anderson." Mr. Mc Manon insisted it was "an English expression." Mrs. JENES replied: "No, sir: think it must be a Democratic expression; at any rate I protest against it." The rebuke was sufficient, and Mr. McManon did not resort to slang again. This was only one of many valuable lessons Mrs. JENES, as schoolmistress, gave the Committee.

In a recent interview, HENRY WATTERSO told a New York reporter some sterling truths. "The time may come," he said, "when you people upon the Eastern seaboard will realize the dreadful mistake you have made in your estimate of, and your conduct toward, the enough, you have forced the South into an alliance with the West, you will learn

You people go on as if there were no bereafter. You seem to think that, because you have developed a faculty for imitating the bad manners of the English and the bad morals of the French, you know it all. You had better try and learn the supremacy you have so long enjoyed." Mr. Watterson is just about right. After the reapportionment based upon the census of 1880, the West will have something to say in national

UNLIMITED FIAT-MONEY.

In your editorial of Saturday, June 22, you say the National Greenback party "advocates the unlimited issue by the Government of "fat" money." You have repeated this statement a hundred times, perhaps, and yet its utterly untrue. The National Greenback party advocates no sort of "unlimited" paper-money. The party proposes that the Government, instead of individuals or corporations shall issue want, many and in such quar-Government, instead of maintainess or compan-tions, shall issue paper-money, and in such quan-nity as the business of the intion may require; this to be ascertained, and the amount fixed and limited by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States,—of so much per capits, for in-[Those who undertake to correct the state-

nents of others should be careful not to make

false assertions themselves. The "National Labor-Greenback party" of Missouri has just neld a State Convention at Sedalia. The Platorm Committee, after a session of eight hours. reported a platform of eighteen planks, which vere adopted. The most important ones demand "an issue of 'absolute' money in greenbacks"; and that "All bonds subject to re demption be immediately redeemed in absolute There is no talk in the platform of waiting for a constitutional amendment to au-thorize this redemptionless scrip which they call "absolute money." The quantity to be issued immediately of the "absolute" they demand "shall be equal to all the bonds subject to redemption." The 5-20 and 10-40 bonds upon which the Government option of redemption has accrued amount to something like Labor-Greenbackers" want to commence with n immediate issue of that amount of "absolute" scrip,—compelling the public creditors to surrender their bonds, and accept it. This, of course, is to be followed by other issues of absolute" scrip as fast as the option of re emption accrues on the bonds. We submit unlimited issue by the Government of flat money." The Indiana "Nationals" called it 'fiat money"; the Michigan "Nationals" did not reject the title; and the Missouri "Nation of "flat"; but it comes to the same thing The Michigan "Nationals" resolved "that no ore interest-bearing bonds of the Governmen of any kind or class be issued, and that all bonds ow outstanding be paid as specifiv as poss This simply means that there shall be o refunding of 6 per cent bonds into 4 per ents, and that "all bonds now outstanding hall be paid in "flat" scrip; otherwise they would, of course, be in favor of refunding, to reduce the rate of interest one-third. whole drift of the " Nationals" is in the di rection of unlimited "flat" or "absolute crip, and to substitute it for the bonded in debtedness, whether the holders of the bonds are willing to receive it or not. It really amounts to a proposition to confiscate the bonds from the holders, and repudiate payment, for the "absolute" or "flat" scrip would be

worthless.-ED. worthless.—ED.]

The National Greenback party holds that the paper money of the Government should be maintained at a fixed and certain ourcassable power; and that this standard of value shall be the coin standard of the country. Unless this cau be secured, we admit that our theory is fatally defective. We insist that the Government alone can issue money, "make" money, coin money, or fix the value of money. the value of money.

[It is passing strange that any sane man, pretending to any degree of intelligence, can im ose upon himself the preposterous notion that the Government can issue irredeemable scrip and confer upon it "a fixed and certain purchasing nower " : or that "absolute " serip, not redeemable in coin, and having nothing to do with coin, can be given the exact purchasin power of coin. When the Government issues othing but "flat" scrip, and receives nothing but "absolute" serlp, it is perfect idiocy to compare this stuff in value with gold, or any value.-ED.]

And that every dollar of money, paper or coin, over made or issued by individuals or corporations, has been, is, and always will be, counterfeit and unconstitutional while the Constitution remains as

t now is on the subject. neans by "counterfeit." A bank-note does not profess to be a counterfest of a greenback, nor does it claim to be a egal-tender between citizens. It is simply a note or promise to pay legaltender money on demand, and it is alway re deemed just as it promises. Nobody is bound to eceive it. No Greenbacker is compelled to take it in payment of a debt or anything else. - En.

[This is more ignorant nonsense, which we in sist "shall be stopped." No individual or co poration "makes money." Nothing can properly be called "money" that is not a legal-t What a man is not required to receive in pay Bank-notes are no more "money" than checks or que-bills, unless people voluntarily waive their right to demand legal-tender, and receive them. -Ev.]

We regard the existing National-Banking law as of this class, and insist upon its repeal. We insist that every National-Bank bill is worthless, coun-terfeit money, as well as unconstitutional and ex-tortionate.

[This sounds very much like the talk on hears in a lunatic asylum. A National-Bank note is worth a greenback anyhow, because the holder can get one for it on demands and the Supreme Court has decided that no provision of the Constitution is violated by National-Bank. ing corporations which issue notes redeemable n lawful money on demand; and, as the notes do not purport to be greenbacks, they are therefore, not counterfeits of Government currency. It is difficult to characterize such utterly reckless assertions as those of GROVER's .-

That the law was expressly enacted for the benealt of a class of money-dealers, and that it cannot be defended on grounds of political economy, justice, or the Constitution. We insist that Corress cannot delegate the power to make and issue money, paper, or coin; that Congress cannot trade with the Shylocks. [Congress has not "delegated the power to

nybody to make and issue money, paper, or Congress has commanded those who ssue bank-bills to retire them on demand o be holders, and to redeem them on presenta tion in lawful money; and Congress has exacted immense security for the prompt perform ance of this order, and it holds the security in its own hand to see that they comply therewith Whether the individual members of Congress trade with Shylocks," we know not; but th dovernment itself, in time of war, condescends o accept the money of the "Shylocks," and we don't see how that can be helped.—ED.]
That the Fresident or the Federal Judges could farm out their offices, under the Constitution, just as lawfully as Congress can farm out money-mak-

The greenback currency, as it now is, is payable The greenback currency, as it now is, is payable in greenback currency; and the Secretary of the Treasury by law is obliged to reissue it, as he got gold and silver, when it comes into the Treasury.

Ex-Con. N. G. L. P. of Ill.

[About 45 millions of people regard green acks as legal-tender notes payable in coin on and after the 1st of January, 1879, -about six onths hence. How "greenbacks can be payable in greenbacks," is a question that properly belongs to the philosophers in the Eigin asylum to settle, for it is certainly something beyond the comprehension of sane men.-Ep.]

The matter-of-fact Columbus (Ga.) Enquire ruthlessly shatters the beautiful and romantic story that has been told about KATE SOUTHERN, the murderess. She is not pretty, is of medium height, about 30 years of age, and a brunette, hardly read or write, and has the twang of a North Georgia "cracker." Bos Southern is a ommon, ignorant boor, and the woman KATE killed was on a par with them. There was not the slightest scintilla of romance about the crime; the murderers surrendered themselves to get the reward, and KATE's mother got \$50 women who have been shricking and weeping over the pitcous case.

Citizen HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, whom the Nationals of the Twelfth Congressional Distriction Pennsylvania have nominated, announce the event to the Washington Post in the tellowing characteristic telegram: "You have all ways been so kind to me that I cannot refrair from sending you the glorious news of my nomination for Congress-by the Labor Convention of my district by acclamation. I always distribute bread every New-Year's Day to the de serving poor of my district, and they do not forget small favors. I shall make a vigorous ampaign, and be elected by 10,000 majority The toiling millions will have in me a faithful friend." It is evidently Citizen WRIGHT's in tention to earn for himself the proud distinction of ELIJAH POGRAM's epitaph:

At the late election in California for men Chinese party, under the leadership of KEARNEY, polled the most votes in the City of San Fra sco. There were four tickets run:

Remove the anti-Chinese question, and the Workingmen's" party would shrink into very

The Macon Telegraph and Messenger wants the Fourteenth Amendment repealed and the peo-ple of the South paid for their slaves. "It will do no harm," says the Messenger frankly "to keep this question before the people, that they may preserve the records and proper mem-oranda of their former slaves, in the event that returning sense of justice on the part of the Federal Government may compensate them, at least in part, for the loss of this portion of their rightful property." Was there a war?

Representative CHARLES FOSTER is not likely to be a member of the next House, for the Eighth District, as gerrymandered by the Democratic Legislature of Ohio, has a Democratic majority of nearly 8,500. None the less does he ntend to run, and make as strong a run as h can, by way of helping the State ticket. Defeat under these circumstances will honor him as nuch as victory could.

The "Citizens' Committee" of New York which is so patriotically endeavoring to discover evidence about the late A. T. STEWART' ntentions in the Woman's Hotel bu managed by, and mainly consists of, an enter rising lawyer. So we thought all along. The Democratic House adjourned in the

ew days the State Conventions will begin to point with pride, and congratulate, and so on. If anything could reconcile us to the thought pewter pot or a public garden; and would there f having George H. PENDLETON in the United States Senate, it would be the reflection that h

midst of tumult, disorder, and drunkenness, about forty members being intoxicated. In a

PERSONALS

vas replacing Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS.

King Humbert of Italy and Garibald'is

"Sunset Cox and his little squad of distionists."- New York World (Dem.). "Paddy Limjee" was recently presented the Queen, but he was not a Paddy, but a Hindoo. J. R. Randall, one of the editors of the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, is said to have been the nthor of "My Maryland."

The stamps on the Earl of Rosebery and Miss Hannah Rothschild's marriage settlement mounted in value to \$20,000

"Increasing His Own Business" was the heading the New York Times put over the tele-

The New York World parodies Macaulay o remark of Stanley Matthews that "His princ The late Gen. Bonneville, wishing to re

nain in active service as long as possible, used to cluck out his gray hairs, and finally took to wearing a wig. Stanley Matthews was not invited to the

edding at the White House last week, and it ooks as if the President had concluded to drop his Madame Restell, according to a letter in

the New York Times, must have spent \$150,000 in advertising in the Heraid during the thirty years that she plied her infamous trade. The London World's "Social Notes

riter declares that he recently saw a lady of rank and fashion visit six confectioners' stores in suc ession, taking at each a glass of sherry. The ex-King of Hanover, George V., died of grief at the discovery that a trusted official of his household had involved him in speculations re-sulting in the loss of 100,000,000 (?) florins.

John Kelly, in his reply to Louis J. Jennings' libel suit, attacks Jennings as a frequenter of gambling-houses. It has hitherto been thought that Jennings was too essentially mean to gamble At Miss Platt's wedding at the White

House no lace was worn on the bride's dress, there were neither groomsmen nor bridesmaids, and there was no wine, but lemonade, tea, coffee, and ice-"I was bound to get a home, and I knew

if I stole something I would be taken care of," said Catherine Stewart, aged 51, when arrested for taking a pair of shoes. She had vainly en-deavored to secure admission to an asylum. The late Prof. Hodge, of Princeton, whos "Systematic Theology" is admitted to have been the ablest exposition of Calvinism ever written, was a classmate at Princeton of Bishops Johns and

Henry Ward Beecher is raising an additional company, Company G, for the Thirteenth Regiment, of which he is Chaplain. The entire working outfit is given to recruits free, "for they belong to Company G." A "Citizens' Committee" is advertising

in the New York papers for "any person possessing information touching Mr. Stewart's intention concerning the Woman's Hotel, management, rates, "Snobs and would-be aristograts, who endeavor by importing the fashionable vices of En-gland to give themselves an air of selectness,"-

such was the characterization of the gilded youth of the New York Polo Club given by the Assistant District-Attorney in his summing up of a case las The late Peruvian Minister's family sent out invitations to his funeral, containing a notifi-cation of the hour and place and the letters "R.

cation of the hour and place and the letters "R.
I. P." The intelligent society people of Washington concluded that it was a new-fashioned way of saying R. S. V. P., and hence sent in acceptances of the invitation as eagerly as if it had been to a dinner or a ball. Lulu Prange, the pretty and plucky Brooklyn girl who ran down the thief who stole her pocket-book, and, finding that he was a sober me-chanic whose family was surving, gave him its contents and secured his release, is overwheimed with compliments from admirers, one of whom drops into poetry in the following friendly way:

O it was Good and Noble Sight As Augils ever seen For I am sure You was intent To be a mighty Queen

The Robber he can't run no more and tired is his limbs He wishes that the Deep Sea Would swallow up his Sins

The oldest member of the Yale Senior class this year is 30 and the youngest is 19. It contains eighty-one Republicans, twenty-three class this year is 30 and the youngest is 19. It contains eighty-one Republicans, twenty-three Democrats, and thirteen Independents; seventy-one of its members are church members, forty-eight are tectotalers, and fifty-eight do not use tobacco. Seven are engaged, and seventy-three keep up a correspondence with young ladies. Their average annual expenditure is \$983.50. In regard to future work, fifty-six expect to study law, seventeen medicine, nine theology, eight journalism, six will teach, eixteen will go into business, while the rest are undecided. ROUND THE WORLD.

At the Universal Exposition in the French Metropolis.

The United States Section --- American Gold-and-Silversmith's Work ... Jewelry---Clocks and Watches.

Tiffany's Showcase-The Gold Treasur of Curium-A Marvelous Silver Service.

The American Musical-Instrument Exhibit ... Fine Display of Organs-But Few Pianos.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
PARIS, June 7.—Americans are too often justy reproached for allowing their love of the practical and useful to blind them to the value —I might almost say the necessity—of cultivat-ing the beautiful. Utile et dulor should be the motto of every workman, no matter what be the field of his work,—whether literature, art, or industry. Every nation that has left its mark in the world's history has acknowledged this great guiding truth. Without it no nat ight worthy of remembran should we care for the Egyptians had we not still the Pyramids and the Theban ruins to teatify to the splendor of their past? Would the form as well as the substance of the two Testaments had not been perfect? Homer was needed to preserve the memory of the Trojans. Carthage had perished utterly but for the Ro-

Nothing impresses the visitor to France more agreeably than this constant UNION OF THE PAIR AND SERVICEABLE. A common street-lamp in Paris is often a work of art. You stop in the act of writing to admire the tastefulness of a common inkstand.

And in that very important matter of dress, too, and chiefly female dress, how often have we not all envied the beauty of a Parisian bonnet or the shape of a Parisian shoe! The greatest part of our life's pleasures may be said, without exaggeration, to depend upon our attention to form. There are useless and useful forms, of course. How sweet a transformation may be wrought in a sordid hovel by the addition of a few fresh flowers! Look at the cottage of London laborer: dark, drear, and hopeless,an ugly mass of dull, smoke-dried brick, standing lost and desponding in an intermina of other brick horrors. Train a few runuers against the front wall, plant half-a dozen ferns in a simple rockery, with a rose bush, or a bed of geraniums, and you will mak the sad-haed house a pretty home. Surround the poor with beauty; teach them to love beauty wherever it be found, whether in a

not be fewer crimes and fewer drunken men and women in the streets of New York and England no less than America owes International Exhibitions an eternal debt of gratitude for teaching her this lesson. In 1851 the infewas glaring. She saw it, and, without letting herself be discouraged, instantly set to work to repair the evil by the establishment of art schools. In twenty-five years she has

MADE ENORMOUS PROGRESS, and to-day her artistic furniture and pottery are ty, while in solidity they are generally superior. America is also evidently progressing in some respects. Patent rocking-chairs and washingmachines are well enough in their way, but they The United States has sent a great many wonderful and useful things to the Exhibition, but perhaps the beautiful is hardly so conspicuous

I would not, however, for a moment, be thought to mean that loveliness is banished Far from that. In one or two branches of artistic industry America is not alone honora-bly represented, but immeasurably in advance bly represented, but immeasurably in advance of all her rivals. A mere passing glance at the MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF TIFFANY & CO. will show her pre-eminence in the department of gold-and-silversmith's work. When Industry rises to such perfection as here, it deserves to have a place in the catalogue of Art. The Tiffanys exhibit every kind of work, from the most modern styles to reproductions of the most ancient. There is not a single article in their handsome showcase that would not repay careful study. I was shown, amongst other things, part of the marvelous silver service that is being completed by order for a well-known American family. It includes dinner, tea. coffee, and dessert sets, in reposses work (that is, the designs are first all beaten out from the inside of the vessel, and afterwards chased by hand).—in all 2,000 pieces. They have been eighteen months in making, and cost no less than \$150,000. Curious, however, as this is, I much prefer another tea-service,—smaller indeed but far more beautiful. It is perhaps the finest specimen of carved and reposses silverwork in the Exhibition, as exquisite in the design as in the execution, which is superior to any Chinese work I ever saw. Each piece is adorned with the most delicately-carved flowers,—buttercups, snowdrops, and violets,—with leaves, so faithfully simulating Nature that, had they color, you might expect to see them start into life before you like floral Galateas.

The same firm also exhibits interesting speci-The same firm also exhibits interesting speci-

mens of services in

LAMINATED WORK.

Here we have something quite new and very ingenious. In the "laminated" silver services the decorating cousists of gold flowers appliques,—or applied,—and of a novel colored metal ornamentation, initiating jasper and red stone. This last is made by a process known only to Mesers. Tiffany, of various metal alloys oxydized. The red metal is hammered—markie, to use the technical term oxydized. The red metal is hammered—markee, to use the technical term—into the silver. The effect is very striking. I was also shown several other specimens of martele silver,—curious jugs and gobiets, in the style of the Nuremberg work so famous 500 years ago. One of the finest things in the Exhibition is certainly a vase, which M. Dalloz, of the Moniteur,—a good judge of art,—calls the "Universal" vase, because it is an example of a silver vessel treated in every way. —calls the "Universal" vase, because it is an example of a silver vessel treated in every wat example of a silver vessel treated in every way known to silversmiths; reposses, lamins, oxyde, martee and nieto work are all exemplified. "Niello" is a term applied to the process of hammering the copper and other allow ornamentation into the silver. It is effected with such remarkable skill that you need a very powerful magnifying-glass to detect the want of unity in the metal surface of the vessels when manufactured.

when manufactured.

I will only mention two more special features in this superb display,—the "Olympiah" knives, forks, and spoons, and the extraordinary

knives, forks, and spoons, and the extraordinary reproduction of the GOLD TRASURY OF CURIUM, the original of which is to be found in America, at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It was discovered by Gen, di Cesnola during his researches in the Island of Cyprus, and, though it still has the freshness and finish of yesterday, probably was in existence some 1,800 years before the Christian era. Amongst many equally interesting articles in the collection—which has been reproduced with a fidelity that astonished even so practiced an eye as Gen. di Cesnola's is a solid gold armiet, very simple in form, weighing just a pound and a half. It is supposed to have belonged to Etcandros, King of Papnos, better known as Ithanader,—a monarch of whom it is recorded, rather damazingly, that "he brought tribute to Esarnaddon, King of Assyria." Besides this, there are a number of most delicately-carved gold earrings, bracelets. most delicately-carved gold earnings, bracelets, rings, and brooches, with designs no less taste-ful than intricate; and the golden lid of a sweetful than intricate; and the golden hi of a sweet-meat-box (!), covered with hundreds of tiny golden grains, carh one soldered on separately to the even surface beneath. The reproduction of the Curean jewelry is so faultiess that it has almost the value of the original. It has been purchased by the Directors of the Museum at Vienna.

Nearly as perfect in its way is Nearly as perfect in its way is
THE OLYMPIAN SERVICE.
On the handle of each spoon, fork, or knife, is
an extremely well-composed carving, executed
with the fineness of the finest cameo-york. The
subjects are, as the "Olympian" implies, of a
mythological character. Generally the subject
chosen is a group of gods and goddesses, with
flowers and laurels. The subjects are varied
in each set, with suppose knives and forks har-

effective pattern on one,-his traditional bow and q more functiul des gu,-tw hurel wreaths. You may a magnifying-glass, and y harrel wreaths. To that, a magnifying glass, and yet flaw. As there are often flaures on the handle of with its own character and it will be admitted exaggeration to say, as I so of this letter, that Inqustry the name of Art. Talking be only a fair recognition labor to mention the name and artisans in the cafalog the exhibitors', as they have and British sections. It even especially fitting in which prides itself upon its tions and customs. tions and customs. Tiffany & Co. are the or Tiffany & Co. are the on-hibit gold-and-stiver-smith portance. Messre. Asket Fairchild & Co., P. Hartun York, bave trifling exhibit which call for no particular In the department of WATCH-AND-CLO

several points deserve to show is small, only five it has a certain important to a decided advance in can industry. It is not United States had to in there from Europe. No clocks from Europe. Nestitution of the workmen turing the different por __not a little, too, from the movements by the sur technically styled the "fi technically styled the "futiesy make enough of the ply, and are able to as thing below European proof machinery, whateve have, has the grave def watch-making. If the wpieces, well and go are also to be con al ornaments, to be contained watches are who abominable. Utilitarians There are some people w There are some people prints to Cashmere sh There are some people in prints to Cashmere shocks, to be sure, and the To insure simplicity and American watch-makers; watches of the size of sure the advantages are—exacuss, durability; the dislice, which is always vuls beauty in the workmansh inbitors in this class ar Company, of Waltham, I fine cloisonner enameled Company, or y arthum, a fine civisonnee conameled sonia Clock Company; Thorpe. Philadelphia; the yany, New York; and F York,—the latter remmakers. F. Kroeber' astonishing in one rehouse could probably quality of goods at less the New York makers, aluminium-cased clock as aluminium-cased clock a would fetch ten francs fr

would fetch ten francs in that some of the pretty would be quoted at three American goods if they workshop. Of course, I relative value of the movestoz & Thorpe exhibit a watch-cases. They are a the weight of a locomoti I should say, but so abathat nobody in Europe I laborer would care to be same reproach must be so (keeper and signet Muhr's Sons, Philadel alarming to think of we affairs this hot weather. Close to the America Close to the Ameri It is numerically less im have expected it to Chickering, and other a conspicuous by their abstobe regretted, as it is carry off most of the Very few London many in an appearance. The disputed to Erard, Pliftst-rate piano-fortes a however, has a fair she moniums. The largest that of Messrs. Mason sent over fourteen instria a beautifully-finished structed on the French more perfect, than Freame class. It has twainut case is handad but the price—7,800fr-one is used to pay over MUSICAL IN

one is used to pay over also show the piano-ha the Philadelphia Exhib gan with ventrillo che ments. The first ins manufactured was orde a mark of their admirathe makers have ch Liszt." The improver portant nature, extend structure of the organ this organ is the be description I ever hear is no less flattering. pure in tone; but, like lin's instruments, the sive. Messrs. Estey & Messrs. Clough & Wa excellent instrument

ments; but, having a paid a special tribute. "Centennial Grand, with a tone almost the the

SMALL DISPLA
These will not detain & Sons, of Philadely fortes, which have all tennial. Charles M.
two plano-fortes,—o upright,—very full carefully finished, novel features. Of exhibited by Wibones and cornets) Philadelphia, I shall very pretty in their locked up sad macce musical lips, their ot ly to remain long he. Albert, of Philadelphia, their ot ly the statement only exhibitor of American section. only exhibitor of American section. Jins, violoncellos, an ment called a "stud rower in the center also exhibits a paten the exception of the bly be judged with these we come to tolay. The list is particularly interest

INDIANAPOLIS. Pettit arrived he He says Nolan was inefficient playing not for any "er that he has been e will be held Tu will be held Tuesd the general belief is thought nothing-against him. The retired for "crook out foundation. I short, Nelson hav Pettit still thinks pennant for 1878. pennant for 1878-

Louisville, Ky

Mollie McCarthy w urday. The mare a Ten Brocck could who is assisting fla impossible for thos BALTIMORE, MO Kane, Mayor of t home, on St. Paul confined since an ing with Bright's this death.

Special Di
BLOOMINGTON, I received to-day a C. C. Shacklete

sissippi, residing a Mrs. Van Pelt, a Van Pelt, of the I New York, Jurnist, o M.Iwanke apoplexy, at French The total cost is estimated at \$ \$15,000,000 has at yeys and contract for it, says the finites of track from

D THE WORLD.

Universal Exposiin the French Metropolis.

States Section --- American nd-Silversmith's Work ... ewelry---Clocks and Watches.

wease-The Gold Treasur ium-A Marvelous Silver

Busical-Instrument Exhibit ... isplay of Organs-But Few Pinnes.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

e 7.—Americans are too often justfor allowing their love of the
useful to blind them to the value most say the necessity—of cultivat-itiful. Utile et duice should be the lery workman, no matter what be da work,—whether literature, art, Every nation that has left its world's history has acknowledged siding truth. Without it no nation ght worthy of remembrance. What are for the Egyptians had we not smile and the Thehan make the contract of the contract of the contract of the Egyptians had we not smile and the Thehan make the contract of the contract nlendor of their past? Would the plendor of their past! Would the is to such passionate interest if the tas the substance of the two Testa-not been perfect! Homer was need-serve the memory of the Trojans, ad perished utterly but for the Ro-

resses the visitor to France more han this constant of the fair and serviceable. street-lamp in Paris is often a work a stop in the act of writing to ad-

that very important matter too, and chiefly female too, and chiefly female too of a Parisian bonnet or a Parisian shoe! The greatest life's bleasures may be said, witheration, to depend upon our attention. There are useless and useful forms. life's pleasures may be said, withration, to depend upon our attention.
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LAMINATED WORK. LAMINATED WORK.
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its OLYMPIAN SERVICE.

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oup of gods and goddesses, with
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the spoons, knives, and forks havrent designs, and the subject on
it in no case the same as on the
handle. I noticed a peculiarly

effective pattern on one,—a pretty Cupit, with his traditional bow and quiver. Another had a more fanciful des gn,—two tragic masks, with havel wreaths. You may look at all these with a magnifying glass, and yet detect no slightest faw. As there are often fifteen or twenty fawes on the handle of a single spoon, each with its own character and expression, I think it will be admitted that it was no exaggeration toysay, as I said at the beginning of this letter, that Industry so persect descrives the name of Art. Talking of this, would it not only a fair recognition of their taste and the name of Art. Taiking of this, would it not is only a fair recognition of their taste and labor to mention the names of the designers and artisans in the cafalogue, side by side with the exhibitors', as they have done in the Indian and British sections. It would, I submit, be even especially fitting in the case of a nation which prides itself upon its democratic institutional anatoms.

tions and customs. Tiffany & Co. are the only Americans who exhibit gold-and-silver-smith's work of any importance. Messrs. Aiken, Lambert & Co., Fairchild & Co., P. Hartmann & Co., of New York, have trilling exhibits of gold pens, etc., which call for no particular notice.

In the department of WATCH-AND-CLOCK-MARING

In the department of wartch-and-clock-making several points deserve to be mentioned. The show is small, only five firms competing; but it has a certain importance, as it bears witness to a decided advance in this branch of American industry. It is not very long since the linted States had to import its watches and clocks from Europe. Now, thanks to the substitution of machine for hand labor, the concentration of the workmen employed in manufacturing the different portions of the watches,—not a little, too, from the simplification of the movements by the suppression of the parts technically styled the "fuzee" and the "chain," they make enough of them for the home supply, and are able to sell to Europe at something below European prices. But the adoption of machinery, whatever advartages it may have, has the grave defect of ruining artistic watch-making. If the watches are mere timepieces, well and good. But if they are also to be considered as personal ornaments, to be given and received often as keepsakes or family heirlooms, machinemade watches are wholly and unutterably abominable. Utilitarians will laugh at this. There are some people who prefer Manchester prists to Cashmere shawls. Both will cover backs, to be sure, and the prints are cheaper.

To insure simplicity and regularity, again, the American watch-makers are obliged to turn out watches of the size of small turnips.

American watch-makers are obliged to turn out watches of the size of small turnips.

To sum up:

the advantages are—exactness, strength, cheapness, durability; the disadvantages—excessive size, which is always vulgar, and the absence of beauty in the workmanship. The principal exhibitors in this class are the American Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass. (who also show a fine ciosonnee enameled watch-case); the Ansonia Clock Company; Messrs. Hagstoz & Thorpe, Philadelphia; the Thomas Clock Company, New York; and F. Kroeber, also of New York,—the latter representing a group of makers. F. Kroeber's exhibit is realiyastonishing in one respect. No European house could probably turn out the same quality of goods at less than twice the price of the New York makers. I should say that the aluminium-cased clock sold in New York at \$1 would fetch ten francs in Paris; and I am sure that some of the pretty hall-clocks on view would be quoted at three times the price of the American goods if they came from a French workshop. Of course, I could not judge the relative value of the movements. Messrs. Ragstox & Thorpe exhibit a number of gold-plated watch-cases. They are strong enough to scorn the weight of a loconiotive pressing upon them, I should say, but so absurdly large and heavy that nobody in Europe but a Dorsetshire farmlaborer would care to be seen with them. The same reproach must be addressed to a collection of keeper and signet rings exhibited by H. Muhr's Sons, Philadelphia. Zounds! it is alarming to think of wearing such ponderous affairs this hot weather.

Closs to the American jewelry is the display

Joseph Company of the company of the control of the

interesting dispatch last night:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 23.—President Pettit arrived home at midnight from Boston. He says Nolan was suspended for one week for inefficient playing in the first Providence game, not for any "crookedness." Suspicion exists that he has been corrupt, and an investigation will be held Tuesday night. Notwithstanding the general belief in Nolan's "crookedness," it is thought nothing of that kind can be proved against him. The story that Nelson was also retired for "crooked" playing is utterly without foundation. In future Warner will play at short, Nelson having failed in that position. Pettit still thinks that the Blues will win the bennant for 1878—at the worst, take second place.

place.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 23.—Ten Broeck and Mollie McCarthy were both worked a little Saturday. The mare made her two miles in 8:37½. Ten Broeck could not be timed, Rollo Colston, who is assisting Harry to train him, rendering it impossible for those present to do so.

OBITUARY.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 23.—Col. George P. Kane, Mayor of this city, died this morning at home, on St. Paul street, where he had been confined since an attack of paralysis on the 25th

confined since an attack of paralysis on the 20th of April. For the past year he had been suffering with Bright's disease, the primary cause of his death.

Expecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 23.—A dispatch was received to-day announcing the death of Judge C. C. Shackleford, a prominent jurist of Mississippi, residing at Canton, in that State.

Mrs. Van Pelt, aged 80, grandmother of Prof. Van Pelt, of the Illinois Weslevan University, died to-day.

died to-day.

New York, June 23.—J. A. Parker, tobacconist, o. M.lwaukee, died suddenly to-day of
apoplexy, at Frenen's Hotel.

Canada's Elephant.

The total cost of the Canadian Pacific Railway is estimated at \$100,000,000. The wast sum of \$15,000,000 has already been expended in surveys and contracts, and all that is now to show for it, says the lialway Age, is some seventy miles of track from Thunder Bay, on Lake Suberjor, westward into the winderness, and a few miles of track from Winnipeg, in Manitoba, go thank

THE INDIANS.

Gen. Forsythe's Visit to the Scone of the Wisconsin Scare.

The People Frightened by a New Dance Lately Come into Yogue.

Lack of the Slightest Foundation for the Popular Agitation.

A Visit to the Camp of the Indians--Description of the Dance.

Hastings, of Illinois, this evening. The oluc-room, with its elegant furnishing, was chosen for the marriage ceremony. Fronting the south porch a broad bar of flowers was suspended eross the southern side, brilliant in blossoms and waxen green leaves, making a floral bank fifteen feet above the floor. On THE CHIPPEWA SCARE. either side of this floral wreaths of St. Paul, Minn., June 23.—A special to the white flowers were attached, bearing in the centre monograms of the bride and groom, Gobe from Rush City, Minn., says: Yesterday nade of white matricals. A magnificent marriage bell, composed of white roses, hung in the centre of the bar of flowers. It was composed of 15,000 most beautiful roses and buds. Arches yet there were those who could not be persuaded that a general uprising of the Indians throughout the whole learth and breadth of the land was not immediately upon us. So deep-rooted was the scare that all the logic of solid club moss were festooned beneath the floral bar. Banks of flowers filled the three deep windows of the blue room. From the in the world would not get some men to believe otherwise than that the new four brackets beautiful wreaths of choice flowers were suspended, and on the mantels dance and song were not communitive of some underneath the mirrors were immense beds of rare blossoms, beautifully reflected in the concerted plan of action among the tribes originating in the subtle brain of Sitting Bull French plate mirrors. The chandeliers and canand disseminated by his emissaries. Col. For-syth and Gen. Bryant, as stated in the Gobs of delabra were festooned with smilax. The main orridor was tastefully festooned, and rare Saturday, were determined to investigate the exotics, great spreading palms, and regal tropictrouble to the bottom, and accordingly plants were placed on either side. started out yesterday morning for that purpose. Grantsburg was reached about 11 o'clock, with horses tired and needing The guests awaited the bridal party, standing on either side of the main corridor. Promptly at the time named the processio

rest. Inquiry among the many loungers around the Lumberman's Hotel was made to ascertain came down the broad stairway in the following order: President Hayes and Miss Platt. partially died out, but still there were some men residing under the very snadow of the Gen. Hastings and Mrs. Hayes. Mrs. Gen. Mitchell and Mr. Platt. Court-House of which the village is so proud Bishop Jaggar, of the Southern Diocese who would shake their heads dubiously and look mysteriously when one would venture to

Distop Jaggar, of the Southern Diocese of Ohio, awaited the party in the bine parior, in the ceremonial robe of his Church.

The guests fell into line, filling the blue room with one of the most brilliant assemblages gathered there since the marriage of Miss Neilie Grant. A lady correspondent present gives the following description of the bride's tollette:

It was a rice white brocade satin, made Princesse style, en train. The plain skirt was finished at the bottom with a flounce near one quarter of a vard in width laid in flat plaits, and finished by an exquisite wreath of orange-blossoms with waxen ouds and shining leaves. In the centre of the back width was a heavy dounle box plait, from which an elegant cluster of orange blossoms depended. The iront of the robe was fixed at the bottom with two narrow flounces of write grossgrain silk, in knife plaiting, headed with fan-shaped puffing, and this trimming ornamented the side seams. Bows of narrow white grossgrain ribbon adorned the Iront. The corsage was cut sounce, with narrow frill of silk; and illusion, iad in narrow folds, covered the bride's neck, and orange-blossoms formed a wreath about the low corsage. Her sleeves, with a knife-plaiting of silk, and filling of illusion, with cluster of orange-blossoms, completed the dress. The bridal-veil of illusion reached to the bottom of the train, with short veil over the face, and a coronet of orange-buds and leaves falling gracefully over Ohio, awaited the party in the bine parior, in assert there was nothing in it. It was thought by some that the Indians had left the neighborhood. One man said that they had been told that the troops had been sent for and would soon be down upon them, and they in turn had been scared into a stampede, had pulled up stakes, and disappeared into the surrounding forests. It was pretty certain that the small and which had its encampment upon Trade Lake had gone, for a man had been all around the lake this morning, and had not seen an In-dian. He had been right upon the spot where of illusion reached to the bottom of the train, with short veil over the face, and a coronet of orange-buds and leaves falling gracefully over the bride's shoulder. Ten-button kid-gloves, an elegant point-lace fan, with pearl and white satin, button gaiters of the same material as the robe, completed the exquisite bridai toilet.

After the ceremony the company partook of refreshment in the State dining-room, and soon after the bride and groom leit for the North.

The postponement of adjournment till after 6 interfered with the White-House wedding, and the President, instead of being able to remain with the party and accompany them as far as Princeton, was obliged to post off with a good part of the guests to the Capitol.

The following was the form of invitation:

HASTINGS-PLATT.

The President and Mrs. Haves
Request Your Presence at the Marriage
of Their Niece,
EMILY PLATT, RUSSELL HASTINGS,
Wednesday Evening, June 19, 1878,
At 7 o clock.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mrs. Hayes to displays of the kind, the presents and trousseau were not exhibited.

The bride was born in Columbus, O. Her mother was President Hayes' only sister. She has two sisters, Mrs. Gen. John S. Mitchell and Mrs. Dr. Fullerton, and one brother, Mr. R. H. Platt. She attended Wells' College, Aurora, N. Y. In company with her father and mother, she went to Europe in June, 1878, and remained nearly four mouths. She accompanied Mrs. President Hayes to Washington, and remained there since the inauguration. Mrs. Haves to displays of the kind, the p

President Hayes to Washington, and remained there since the inauguration.

Gen. Hastings, the bridegroom, was born in Greenfield, Mass., and with his parents removed to Willoughby, O., where his family have since resided. He entered the War as a private, and served in the Twenty-third Ohio, the regiment of which President Hayes was Major, Senator Stanley Matthews, Lieutenant-Colonel and Gen. Rosecrans, Colonel. He acted as Adjutant-General on the staff of Hayes, who commanded the Kanawha Division. He is now a banker at Rockford, Ill., but it is possible that he may remove again to Willoughby, O.

OTHER WHITE-HOUSE WEDDINGS.

The first on record is that of Mr. Jackson, a member of Congress from Virginia, and a great unete of "Stonewall" Jackson, of the Confederate army, and Miss Todd, a native of Philadelphia, and a relative of Mrs. Madison. This crate army, and Miss Todd, a native of Philadelphia, and a relative or Mrs. Madison. This
marriage occurred while the husband of the latter was President, in 1811. The next marriare
which those versed in the history of the White
House have mentioned as occurring there was
that of the daughter of James Monroe, who married Mr. Gouverneur, of New York, in March,
1820, while her father was President. A sonof this
marriage, Mr. Samuel Gouverneur, has resided
in Washington with his wife and three
daughters for several years. They have numerous helrlooms inherited from the Monroe
family, including the court dress worn by Mr.
Monroe when Minister to France, that worn oy
his wife on State occasions, old and rare furniture, valuable portraits and ornaments.
In 1826, John Adams, son of John Quincy
Adams, who was then President, was married
to his cousin, Miss Helen, in the White House.
This lady continued to reside in Washington
until her death, about six or seven years ago.

Monsieur Pageot and Miss Lewis were the
next bride and groom who celebrated their
nuptials in the White House. It is believed
this occurred while Gen. Jackson was President.
During Tyler's Administration his daughter
married Mr. Waller, of Virginia. She died
within two years. During the last year of his
Administration, President Tyler was married in
New York, and brought his bride to the White
House, and they held their wedding reception
in the East Room, where he had first spoken
words of love to Miss Gardiner, a few months
before their marriage.

The next White-House wedding was that of
Miss Nellie Grant and Mr. Sartoris, May 21,
1874.

A romance which culminated in a marriage Gen. Phil H. Sheridan received the following interesting dispatch last night:

Rusa City, Minn., June 23.—Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan: I have just returned from Burnett County, Wis., having visited Grantsburg and Wood Lake, the places where the alieged uprising of the Chippewas occurred. There is not even a foundation for the reports. The Indians have not so much as spoken unkindly to any of the settlers, nor have they taken anything from the farms abandoned by some of the frightened Swede settlers; and the Chief of the Chippewas, whom I saw at the dance at Wood Lake, assured me that nobody was mad, and seemed to regret very much the reports of their giving trouble. For some time past the Chippewas have been practicing a new dance, which is very like one of the Cheyenne dances, and which seems to take their fancy to such an extent that they spend in dancing the time which they ought to consume in hunting and fishing, and let their women and children go hungry. The constant repetition of this dance, which is semi-religious in character, has worried the timid Swedes, and some malicious joker started a report of an Indian uprising, and quite a number of outlying settlers hastly abandoned their homes and rushed to Grantsburg and Rush City for protection. Not a single Sloux has been seen in this part of the country, and the alleged affiliation of the Sloux and Chippewas is as untrue as it is absurd, as the two tribes are mortal enemies. Nearly all of the settlers have returned to their homes, and all will be back again by this evening. I shall return to St. Paul to-morrow.

George Law's Horse-Car Roads.

A romance which culminated in a marriage

wery like one of the Cheyenne dance, which is seems to take their fancy to such an extent that the very like one of the Cheyenne dance, and which seems to take their fancy to such an extent that the women and children go hungry. The constant repetition to itsis dance, which is semi-religious and repetition of this dance, which is semi-religious and repetition of the dance, which is semi-religious and many than the content of the dance, which is semi-religious and many than the content of the dance of the content of the dance of the

A LIVELY WOMAN.

ciation of the horse-road stock will add another severe blow. Law owns the Dry-Dock Bank, and has probably \$1,000,000 besides his street-car property, but this is but a small consolution to one who has so long agonized for immense wealth. Her Singular Attack on an Old Man's Modesty and Purse.

The President's Niece Married in the White House...The Guests, Costumes, and Deco-A Room from Which There Are Frequent Flights of Masculine Apparel.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.-Miss Plott was narried at the White House to Gen. Russell Cincinnati Commercial, June 21.

An old gentlemen, apparently about 65 years of age, entered the office of the Chief of Police vesterday, shortly after I o'clock, and in a very excited frame of mind asked a warrant of arrest for one Mrs. Lucas, who was waiting in his office for him to return. The document was made out, charging the woman with robbery, and placed in the hands of Lieut. Riley for service. Accompanied by the elderly gentleman, the offi-cer went to a real-estate office on the east side of Plumb street, below Fourth, and, entering the room, said to Mrs. Lucas: "I have a warrant for your arrest." "Did he have it issued?" "He did." was the reply. Thereupon she gave vent to her feelings in regard to her accuser in a manner that brought successive blusnes to the modest officer's face. When quieted down she consented to go to the station, and did so. The complainant, Mr. W. B. Dennis, followed shortly after, and related to Coi. Ziegier this story. It was in effect that the prisoner had called at his office and stated that she was the wner of some land near the spring Grove Cemetery, and was desirous of exchanging it or gas stock. After some further conversation she stated that if he would call at her room in Reid's Hotel, No. 31, she would exhibit the deeds. On receiving an assent to this arrangement, she took her departure. A short time after he went to the hotel, and was shown up-stairs to the room, which he entered and had the door closed behind him and locked. Turning around he noticed the woman was disrobed ing around he noticed the woman was disposed to an extent hardly becoming one possessed of any feelings of modesty. Almost doubting his senses, he started for the door, found the key gone, and, facing about, he saw the female standing with a revolver in her hand. A demand from her that he disrobe and get into bed met with a refusal, instantly followed by a reconsideration and compliance when the weapon was cocked and placed at his head. She then gathered up his wearing apparel and cast weapon was cocked and blaced at his head. She then gathered up his wearing apparel and cast it out the window into the alley beneath. Firm in the belief that she was insane, he asked what she meant, and was told that unless he made an immediate settlement with her she would call for assistance and charge him with a serious oftense. The terms, she said, were to be \$1,000. He agreed, and a servant answering the bell summons brought the clothes up to the room, and they were again douned. With convenient pen and tink, a check, as follows, was made out; Cincinnati, O., June 20, 1878.—Fourth National Bank, pay to bearer \$1,000.

\$1,000.

W. B. Dennis. On attempting then to leave the premises he

\$1,000. W. B. DENNIS.

On attempting then to leave the premises he was again stopped and relieved of his gold watch and chain. Now he thought he could leave, but was mistaken. This time the seven-snooter was used as a successful argument in inducing him to sign an acknowledgment, reading as follows: eading as follows:

I have attempted to commit an assault on Mrs.

W. B. DENNIS.

After then taking his loose change, amoun After then taking his loose change, amounting to \$1.25, she said she was going to the bank with him, where he would have to get the check cashed for her. On some pretext he induced her to go to his office and wait there until he went after the money. What he then did is told in the first part of this article.

Later in the day the offender was brought before Col. Ziegler and interrogated as to her actions. She is a brunette of medium stature, probably 30 years of age, with regular features, spoiled by an uncertain mouth. Her black eyes, as she told her story, fairly snapped at times. The statement was very disconnected. She had evidently not prepared herself for a cross-examination. She had known Mr. Dennis, she said, for a year, and had been given several presents of money, a thing that he could very well afford, being quite rich. His repeated offers of marriage were as regularly declined, and the affair culminated yesterday, when he attempted to culminated yesterday, when he attempted to take advantage of her. The check, money, watch, chain, and confession were given her by

"Then you must have been married when you were 12 years old." The prisoner was then remanded to the cell-room.

Reid's Hotel was visited last night, and the following particulars were given: She had registered there on May 30 as Mrs. S. E. Lucas, St.

Louis, Mo., and stated that she was an actress Louis, Mo., and stated that she was an actress, and was expecting an engagement. All suspicions were removed by the payment of three weeks board in advance. Before this, however, she had given as reference a dressmaker in the same square as is the hotel, and a visit to the place indicated resulted in the information that, so far as the dressmaker knew, her customer was an actress, and had paid for her dresses immediately on or sulted in the information that, so far as the dressmaker knew, her customer was an actress, and had paid for her dressos immediately on ordering them. Her conduct in this establishment had always, so far as the clerk knew, until this day, been above reproach, showing the care with which she immanged her operations. Some time ago, making the same representation at the Emery Hotel that she did at Reid's, she was given a room, and after being in the house but a few hours attempted her pseuliar tactics on a New York drummer, but failed, as he made an immediate report to the office, and she in consequence was turned out. The St. James was next in receipt of her patronage, where nothing out of the ordinary course of things appears to have happened. And, last of all, Reid's, where the grand denouement occurred yesterday. In the Commercial of day before yesterday, she first came prominently into public notice through having drawn a pistol on John Wilson—an Eastern man—in the Arcade. This was the same weapon that was used by her as a means of extortion. It is a lady's seven-shot Colt revolver, calibre 23, silver-mounted, and having a mother-of-pearl handle. Last night she was regretting not having necepted the offer of marriage, and this morning at 9 o'clock "Katie Lucas, aged 20, American, home St. Louis," will answer the charge of robbery before his Honor Judge Fitzgerald.

Lucas' Lucas, And now she got it.

LUCAS' LUCRE, AND HOW SHE GOT IT. There has nothing transpired since the grave-yard horror that has made so much talk and gossip as the singular experience of Mr. Dennis with Mrs. Lucas, as detailed in the Commercal with Mrs. Lucas, as detailed in the Commercial yesterday morning. It was the source for many a sty joke, and no no end of story telling and foolery. Mrs. Lucas was arraigned in the Police Court, and the case continued until today, in order that the prosecution should be enabled to gather further and highly important evidence tending to prove conclusively the guilt of the woman. This evidence is of a very extraordinary and startling nature. It is to the effect that for some weeks Mrs. Lucas has been carrying on her pistol and blackmailing business at the hotel, and at least four victims before Mr. Dennis have been lured into her den and their clothes thrown out of the window. That seems to have been her game,—to enlice susceptible men to her room, get them window. That seems to have been her game,—
to entice susceptible men to her room, get them
undressed, and suddenly pitch their pantaloons
out of the window, and make them come down
handsomely before she would cousent to go
out and get their unmentionables. It was certainly rather an uncomfortable fix for a man to
be iv, in a hotel, with a half-mad woman with a
pistol, and with no pantaloons! A man in midday does not amount to much for public affairs
without his trousers, and it is a doubtless fact
that the owners of all the clothes that have

the trousers, and they were carried up and given to her. Frank also says he told young Reid of

affair.

A day or two afterwards a coat was thrown out of the window just about noon, and was sent out with so much force that it landed on the roof stocken of in the rear of the shop. Nobody saw it fall, but presently Mrs. Lucas came to the alley, and, seeing Frank, told him there was a coat on the roof, and that, if he would go up and get it for her, she would give him a quarter. He accordingly went up and brought it down to her. She gave him 15 cents, saying that was all the change she had.

The coat was Scotch goods, fashionable cut, of the "sack" style, and in the outside breast-pocket was a figured silk nandkerchief, in one corner of which were embroidered the initials, "W. R.," or "W. B.," our informant was not positive which.

It was about three days after the throwing out of the coat before the shower of male habilments began again. This time a pair of pantaloons and a hat came down one afternoon, about 1 o'clock. Frank picked them up and examined them. The hat was a silk "plug," evidently quite new. The thing was of purple silk, and there was crape on the hat, and a narrow band. The pantaloons were an ordinary pair, made of "diagonal" cloth, and much worn.

Frank took these things, and, thinking newas having a good deal of trouble for very small pay, determined to deliver them in person to the woman and claim a small reward for his pains. He went to the room from the window of which the clothes had been raining for a week and more. On his way he was interrupted by the colored porter, who wasted the job himself of carrying the things up. But Frank was determined to take them up, and rapped on the door. She answered, and when he announced his errand she tould pay him next day. This he refused to do, and, after some further door. She answered, and when he announced his errand she toid him to leave the elothes outside the door, and she would pay him next day. This he refused to do, and, after some further parley, she unlocked and topened the door, snatched the things, got in with them, and shut and relocked tile door, before Frank could recover from his astonishment. He says there was a man in the room, as he heard him disdistinctly talking in a loud voice with the woman. Next day the woman sent him a quarter by the clerk or an employe. Another day, when he was away, a bolt of silk was thrown from the window, which was picked up by Mrs. Aspinwall and returned to the hotel. Frank states that he informed young Reid every time clothes were thrown from the window.

From another source we learn that the woman has, as usual, a male friend, who is always seen in the vicinity when she is in public. He is never in her company, but always hovers near, keeping a short distance in the rear or in front of her, or immediately opposite her on the other side of the street, never exchanging any signs of recognition with her. He is described as of medium height, with a red or sandy mustache, and dressed in a drab suit of clothes and wearing a pepper-and-sait straw hat.

Mr. James Wilson, at the Hotel Emery, denies that the woman ever shot at him, or attempted to. He says he was not present when she made

that the woman ever shot at him, or attempted to. He says he was not present when she made her break with her pistol at the Arcade entrance, when it was reported that she tried or threat-ened to shoot nim.

The case will be called in the Police Court

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Veterinary Hygiene: XLIII. Pure and Impure Air-Respiration Consumes Air, and Changes the Composition of the Same. From Our Own Correspondent.
CHICAGO, June 22.—Of the various compo-

changes the Composition of the Same.

From our Own Correspondent.

CRICAGO, June 22.—Of the various components of the atmospheric sir, oxygen and nitrogen are the orincipal ones, and, under ordinary crumstances, are always present in nearly the same proportion; but the amount of carbonic acid and of water varies considerably in different localities and at different times, because it depends upon numerous processes which are taning place on the surface of the *earth. The smaller the percentage of carbonic seid, and of other foreign admixtures, the purer and the more salubrious is the air. In a pure atmosphere the amount of carbonic seid is comparatively small; it never exceed 0.04 per cent, and has been found as small as 0.050 per cent. The quantity of water which possibly may be suspended in the atmospheric air depends upon the temperature of the latter. At a temperature of about 82 degrees F., about 0.7 per cent; at a temperature of about 68 decrees F., about 0.7 per cent; at a temperature of about 68 decrees F., about 0.7 per cent; at a temperature of about 68 decrees F., about 0.7 per cent; at a temperature of about 68 decrees F., about 0.7 per cent; at a temperature of about 68 decrees F., about 0.7 per cent; and, at a temperature of about 68 decrees F., about 0.7 per cent; and, at a temperature of about 68 decrees F., about 0.7 per cent; and, at a temperature of about 68 decrees F., about 0.7 per cent; and, at a temperature of about 68 decrees F., about 0.7 per cent; and, at a temperature of about 68 decrees F., about 0.7 per cent; at a temperature of about 68 decrees F., about 0.7 per cent; at a temperature of about 68 decrees F., about 0.7 per cent; at a temperature of about 68 decrees F., about 0.7 per cent; at a temperature of about 68 decrees F., about 0.7 per cent; at a temperature of about 68 decrees F., about 0.7 per cent; at a temperature of about 68 decrees F., about 0.7 per cent; at a temperature of about 68 decrees F., about 0.7 per cent; at a temperature of about 68 decrees F., about 0.7 per c **RECOUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C. :

**EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C. :

**Not more than sixty invitations were issued, and they to members of the Cabinet and their families, and near friends of the bride and groom. Owing to the distaste of Miss Platt and Mrs. Haves to displays of the kind, the presents.

**The new regiven her by him voluntarily, as a compensation for the wrong he would have dose.

In answer to inquiries she stated that she was a widow, and had three children, the eldest being 7 years of age. Alluding to her age as given to the officer in the station-house and entered upon the slate, the Colonel remarked:

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**The new resceeds 0.04 per cent. The definition of the small; it never exceeds 0.04 per cent. The small is the small; it never exceeds 0.04 per cent. The admixture, especially in stables and yards in which manure is allowed to accumulate, consists of ammonia,—a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen, and a frequent product of decomposition. The proportion in which these various gaseous bodies are composing the atmospheric ar is subject to constant changes, not within anding that, on the whole, it remains always essentially the same. The changes are merely of a local character. The respiration of human beings and of animals, and the various processes of combustion and oxidation, etc., going on on the surface of the earth, consume oxygen, and increase the amount of carbonic acid; but, on the whole, the normal proportion is not disturbed, because the vegetable world absorbs carbonic acid, and discharges (exhales) oxygen. The refreshing influence of the air (the morning-air especially) in a grove, in a forest, in a garden, or in any other place where vegetation is abundant, is due to the greater amount of oxygen it contains. But not only the carbonic acid,—other impurities of the atmosphere, such as ammonia, are also absorbed by the vegetable kingdom. The amount of water, too, is changeable. If the atmospheric air is saturated with water, or contains more aqueous vapors than its temperature will allow to be kept in suspension, those vapors will be condensed, and come down to the surface of the earth in the shape of dew, rain, show, etc.; and then, if the water in the atmosphere has been reduced to less than what can be kept in suspension, vapors will rise again from the surface of the earth, and be kept suspension the surface of the earth and be kept suspension, vapors will rise again from the surface of the earth, and be kept suspended in the atmosphere. So a constant circulation is taking place.

As to other foreign admixtures, gaseous and solid, such as gaseous products of decomposition, smoke, smelling matter, dust, microscopic organic germs, etc.; the same, on the whole, are present only in comparatively small quantities, and dependent upon certain definite causes o

present only in comparatively small quantities, and are always found in certain localities, and dependent upon certain definite causes or processes. At least, all such foreign admixtures are never general, and never permanent; the same either come soon down again to the surface of the carth, are olown away, or undergo destruction and dissolution. The composition of the atmosphere, therefore, remains always essentially the same. Anomalies are only temporary and local. The air in a certain locality is called pure if the same is composed almost exclusively of oxygen and nitrogen in a normal proportion, contains but a minimum of carbonic acid (0.04 per cent or less), and is comparatively free from any other foreign admixture. Foul or impure air is such which contains an insufficient quantity (less than 20.637 per cent of oxygen), too much carbonic acid (more than 0.04 per cent), or which is polluted by other foreign admixtures. Only pure air is conducive to good health. Foul air, but especially air surcharged with carbonic acid and other noxious and irrespirable gases, or which is destitute of a sufficient amount of oxygen, is not only injurious, but also unable to support animal life. Such foul or impure air, however, can exist only under peculiar conditions, and in inclosures or places in which the noxious admixtures (gases) are produced and cannot escape.

cape.

RESPIRATION CONSUMES AIR, AND CHANGES THE COMPOSITION OF THE SAME.

Each inhalation brings atmospheric air into the air-cells of the lungs, where a kind of endosmotic and exosmotic process is taking place. The carbonic acid contained in the various plood of the capillaries of the pulmonal artery is eliminated and exchanged for oxygen, which is taken from the atmospheric air in the pulmonal cells. The exchange takes place through the walls of the latter, and of the capillary vessels, respectively. Beaides that, the air in the pulmonal cells absorbs all the moisture (water) which it can a temperature of about 100 deg. F., to which it becomes heated in the lungs. The exhaled air, therefore, differs in its composition considerably from the atmospheric air which has been inhaled. It contains less oxygen, much more carbonic acid and water, and is also considerably warmer. The quantity of oxygen retained in the lungs, or absorbed by the blood, exceeds the quantity of carbonic acid substituted, or eliminated from the blood; and that the more nitrogeneous or concentrated the food of the animal. Consequently, some air is consumed at each breath. The nitrogen of the inhaled air suffers scarcely any quantitative change by the process of respiration. Under normal concape.
RESPIRATION CONSUMES AIR, AND CHANGES THE

to ber. Frank also says he told young Reid of the occurrence.

About two days after this happened another pair of pantaloons were thrown out of the same window, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The cloth in this pair was what is known as "pepper and salt," and they were not as handsome as the first, and had evidently been long worn. He examined them, and found in one pocket 50 cents in money and some keys, and in another a little bag of fine-cnt chewing tobacco. The pantaloons he carried to the hotel, as he had the affair, and again told young Reid of the affair. A day or two afterwards a coat was thrown

ditions, only a trifle more nitrogen is probably exhaled that inhaled, because some, it is believed, is eliminated by the lungrs teat, if an animals suffers from want of nutritious food, small 'quantities of nitrogen are probably absorbed. Only a comparatively small part (1-8 to 1-9) of the air contained in the lungs is renewed at each breath. The amount of oxygen consumed or absorbed, and of carbonic acid eliminated or discharged, is not aiways the same. It depends not only upon the genus and the organization of the animal, but also upon the extent and rapidity of the organic change of matter, or the process of waste aid repair. On an average, 4.5 per cent of carbonic acid takes its place. In herbivorous animals, the organism in excess of the quantity of carbonic acid exhaled, is about one-tenth of the whole amount of oxygen consumed; and, in carnivorous animals, it is from one to two-fifths. For every 100 cubic centimeters of air are exhaled again. Of water, just so much is discharged with each exhalation as air of a temperature of 99.5 deg. F. is able to absorb. The binneled nitrogen seems to have the office of mitigating the effect of the oxygen upon the organism. Inhaling pure oxygen would be of fatal consequence. Besides water and carbonic acid, some other, volatile organic substances are also eliminated or discharged by the process of respiration, and are contained in the exhaled air. This explains why certain contagious diseases: and be communicated by the latter from one animal to another. The exhaled again and again, the oxygen is soon reduced, and the carbonic acid is soon increased to such an extent as to disqualify the air to support life; a sonse of heaviness, difficulty of breathing, and finally death, will be the result. The cause consists much more in the surcharge of the air with carbonic acid is soon increased to such an extent as to disqualify the air to support life; a sonse of heaviness, difficulty of oreathing, and finally death, will be the result. The cause consists much more in the sur

fete of St. Jean Baptiste to-morrow, when there will be a big procession, followed by a grand plenic and concert on St. Helen's Island. Invitations have been sent to various national societies, but so far only the St. Georges have accepted.

cepted.

A temporary reduction has been made in men employed in the Grand Trunk Railway workshops.

In consequence of the recent invasion of the Masonic territory of the Grand Lodge of Quebec by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the Grand Master of the former body has issued a proclamation declaring non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, its lodges and members.

investigating with the view to putting Mr. Tilden in the White House, would it not be a good thing for the Republicans to investigate with the view to putting him in the penitentiary.—Cleveland Herald (Rep.).

into each other's hands in this State, and are working together for the election of Voorhees to the United States Senate. Voorhees has made himself acceptable to the Nationals by his advocacy of infation, and they will swellow him, war record and all. It is a beautiful condition.—Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).

all. It is a beatherful coartion.—Instantional Journal (Rep.).

Once, when he was about 7 years old, James E. Anderson, in an unguarded moment, was betrayed into telling the truth. He repented in bitterness of spirit as soon as he fully understood what he had dene, and, raising his right hand to Heaven, rowed, if his life was spared, he would never do it again so long as he lived. He still lives, and his life attests the unbroken sanctity of his yow.—Burdetts.

If the experience of Sonator Matthews has taught him and other people nothing else, they have this lesson, at least, as the result: That when a man sets up as a President-making Warwick, it is best that he should know something of the business. A callow statesman cuts but a sorry figure amoning the sharpers who make and unmake electoral tickets these days.—Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.).

The Democratic House of Congress al-

The Democratic House of Congress allowed itself to be saptured by the Republican minority when a resolution was passed affirming a lie. The titles of R. B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler are as invalid now as though no cowardly Congress had, with the dirty seal of its approval, stamped them genuths. Fraud sticks out just as plain as ever, and the damned spot will not out at the bidding of the Macbeth Congressional assassing of the electoral rights of the people.—Elmira Uditate (Pena.).

The preponderance of lawyers in Congress is the primary cause of the delay and processination which results in the disgraceful scenes at the fag-end of the session. Lawyers are proverbially procrastinators. Every adjournment is a gain. Lawyers are almost without exception bad business-men, because their training unfus them for prount decision. Strange as it may at first sight appear, lawyers are the gras-est law-oreakers. So used are they to defending others against the consequences or infractions of

law, that when called upon to act themselves they are almost cure to evade the law if it stands is the way of their wishes. During the War the lawyer Generals were the persons constantly violating the laws, —unore especially the civil laws, —while the regular soldiers were punctilious in their obedience to all ruise, both civil and military. In the present House there are 185 lawyers, and of all other callings and professions only 107.

New York Graphic (Ind.).

Mr. James E. Anderson, the most prominent red-headed man in the country to-day, has been summarily dismissed from the service of the Pailadelphia North American, the oldest paper in the Western Hemisphere. He is no longer a night editor. He is a martyr of Trath, and has fallen a victim to the ingratitude of old newspapers. We are not at all surprised that the North American should dispense with the services of this wonderful person. What surprises us is that such a phenomenal man could be induced by any amount of money to sell his services to such an antique newspaper. Baltimore Gazette (Dem.).

That is a plucky telegram of Toombs to Stephens. Some of Mr. Stephens' constituents

That is a plucky telegram of Toombs to Stephens. Some of Mr. Stephens' constituents have undertaken to read him out of the party because he epposed the Potter investigation. In return, he tells them that he will run for Congress whether he is nominated by the Democrats or not, and let the people decide by their votes whether he shall represent them or not. Toombs is with him to "the last extremity." Is it not rather nuwise to attempt to put Mr. Stephens down in this fashion, considering that he was a conspicuous politician when most of his present censors were in their cradle?—Charleston (S. C.) News and Course (Dem.).

"Never such a House again, as long as the Republic endures." That ought to be the firm resolve of every patriotic citizen. It will be the first purpose of mitelligent voters of both parties. But presently other motives will come. Partisanship will be amployed to secure the renomination of unworthy members; party spirit will be employed to secure their success. Sophistry will be employed to palliate crimes. Ingenious excuses will be made for wretched blunders. Responsibility for outrageous incompetency and disregard of public interests will be cast upon others. Such another House will probably be elected,—another as madly partisan, as dishonorable in finance, as shameless in jobbery, as reckless in demagogism, and as incompetent in dealing with ousiness interests,—unless the better class of voters, irrespective of party, now resolves irrevocably to punish the men who have so disturbed and disgraced the country. There is but one way to force a party to ochave decently, and that is to punish it sternly for misdeeds.—New York Tribune (Rev.).

WISCONSIN EDITORS.

Madison, Wis., June 23.—The twenty-first annual meeting of the Wisconsin Editorial Association commences in this city to-morrow evening. The annual address will be delivered bonic acid, attended with a corresponding decrease of oxygen, constitutes the real cause of danger, by making impossible the endosmotic and exosmetic exchange of gases in the lungs.

CANADA.

CANADA.

CANADA.

A Fatiguing Journey in a Canoe-The Pope—Other News.

Montreal Dispatch to The Tribune.

Montreal Dispatch to The Tribune.

Causing the young Colorado beetles to hatch out in enormous numbers.

Great preparations are being made for the fete of St. Jean Baptiste to-morrow, when there

THE OLD FALLACY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—Farmers in all parts of Ohio are receiving almost daily notices signed "Workingmen," Bread or Blood," "Committee," etc., warning them against buying labor saving machinery, and especially self-binding reapers. Threats are made that every such reaper will be destroyed, and stacks of grain burned if any attempt is made to use them. No cases of violence, however, have yet been re-ported. In one or two cases township strikes for higher wares have been organized among field-hands, but no difficulty is experienced in filling their places. The bulk of wheat in Southern Ohio will be cut this week if the

We have a large supplus stock of sewing silk in fancy colors on fifty-yard, 100-yard, and quarter-ounce spools which we are selling 33 per cent below cost. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, 155 State street.

Hark! bark! 'tis Sozodont I cry,
Haste, vouths and maidens, come and buy.
Come, and a secret I'll unfold,
At small expense to young and old:
A cnarm that will on both bestow
A ruby lip, and teeth like soow.

For cramps, colds, chills, and fevers, take Sanford's Jamaics Ginger. CUTICURA.

(uticura

THE GREAT SKIN CURE,

Infallibly Cures Salt Rhenm or Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter,

Scald Head, Dandruff, Dry and Palling Hair, Pimples, Blotches, and Scrofulous Ulcers and Sores.

Mears. WEERS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, of Roston, Mass, respectfully inform the public and those afflicted with apparently incurable affections of the Skin and Scalp, that they have succeeded, after eight years of study and experiment, in obtaining by distillation from Vegetable Products, never, they believe, before used in medicine, a purely Skin Specific of the consistence of Jelly, which they believe to be an infailible care for every kind of Skin Disease. from a common Pimple to the worst case of Salt Rhoum, Scaid Bead, or Dandruff.

CURRENT OPINION.

This country would be better satisfied with a Congress of more quality and less quantity.

Philadeiphia Times (Ind.).

Mr. S. J. Tilden has an eye on both Thurman and Hendricus. The old man is giving the boys pienty of rope, but keeps a tight grip on the anadie of the windlass. —Cincianati Enquirer (Dem.).

When the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House is ordered to quiet Ben Butler be leaves his macrochiad him. Does he fear it would share the fate of the alleged spoons?—Hartford Courant (Itep.).

When the Democrats get entirely through investigating with the view to putting Mr. Tilden in the White House, would it not be a good thing for the Renublicuans to investigate with the view to putting him in the penitentiary.—Cleviand Herald (Rep.).

The Democrats and Nationals are playing into each other's hands in this State, and are working together for the election of Voorhees to the Miscales.

Low Indiana to the work case of Sait Rheum of Current Pushes, Chin When Read and Makenda Grund Head, Ground Lieb, Barbers Iteh, Red and Makenda Head, Orondan Tetter, Pushes, Chia When Sait Pushes, Chia When Sait Pushes, Chia When Sait Pushes, Chia When Head, or Dandruff, Current Pushes, Chia When Sait Pushes, Chia When Sait Pushes Chia When Sait Pushes Chia When Head, or Dandruff, Current Pushes, Chia When Sait Rheum of Wurnes, Unsuant Pushes, Chia Rheum of Wurnes, Unsuant Rheum, Sait Rheum of Wurnes, Unsuant Rheum, Sait Rheum of Wurnes, Unsuan

SANFORD'S **Jamaica Ginger**

The Quintessence of Jamaica Ginger, Choice Aromatics, and French Brandy,

for all kinds of stimulants. It promptly relieves Dys-pepsia, Oppression after Esting, and every species of Indigestion, corrects all disturbances of the Stomach and Bowels, prevents sickness from change of food, water, or climate, cursa Cramps and Paina, breaks up Golds, Ohills, and Pevers in one night. It promotes perspiration, restores the circulation, warms, streamth-ens, and invigorates the body, quiets the mind and nor-yous forces, and inducus refreshing sleep. For the young, the aged, and the infran, on land or sea, under young, the aged, and the infirm, on land or sea, under all circumstances and conditions, this great passace of health stands without an equal is the vast and butty extalogue of the materia medica. Bewere of diluted and worthing imitations recommended by dealers for purposes of gain. Never forget to sak for, and insist upon having.

Sanford's Jamaica Ginger.

consumption: 2,890 bu wheat, 4,972 bu corn, The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 6 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 3 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars No. 1 soft spring, 32 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (54 wheat): 86 cars and 11,400 bu high mixed corn, 2 cars new do, 6 cars new mixed, 257 cars and 21,200 bu No. 2 corn, 118 cars and 1,000 bu rejected, 12 cars no grade (479 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 23 cars No. 2 white, 46 cars and 800 bu No. 2 mixed, 5 cars rejected (75 ats); 6 cars No. 2 rye; 1 car feed barley. Total (615 cars), 292,000 bu. Inspected out: 8,765 bu wheat, 150,541 bu corn, 800 bu oats, 1,239 bu rye, The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during nding as dated:

June 22, June 15, 1878. 1878. 1878. 1878. 1878. 174, 783 216, 574 270, 839 206, 604 20, 267 23, 604 20, 267 23, 604 20, 267 23, 604 20, 267 23, 604 20, 267 23, 604 20, 267 23, 604 20, 267 23, 604 20, 268 20, 354 200, 354 200, 354 38, 826 39, 427 198, 892 473, 511 982, 447 1, 583, 855 13 40, 195 275, 113 40, 195 30, 960 5, 459 7, 782 24, 807 39, 781 12, 291 14, 508 33, 760 91, 084 1, 644, 643 298, 660 11, 736 56, 964 17, 236 10, 915 The following were the exports from New York

Fleur, bris. 18,090 31,875 2,690
Wheat, bu 684,950 851,000 87,965
Corn bu 970,795 695,505 288,000
The leading produce markets were rather less active Saturday. as is usual the last of the week, and most of them were easier, though with little of real weakness in grain. Hogs were lower, and provisions turned downward in sympathy, though The shipping movement was dull in grain. The weather was fine, and inclined to warmth, which fact led some operators to look for much lower prices on cereals, and the markets gave way only slowly. The receipts of corn, hogs, and oats were fair in volume, and of other produce rather light.

There was a quiet and steady market for domestic dry movement, thench light leads to the content of the c tic dry-goods. The movement, though light, is as large as in past seasons at a corresponding period, and a good feeling prevails among jobbers general-ly. The demand for staple and fancy groceries was and a good feeling prevails among jobbers generally. The demand for staple and fancy groceries was fair,—better than on the opening days of the week,—and prices were generally well sustained, though aside from sagars and rice there was no special firmness. Sugars are moving on a very liberal scale, and an advance in prices seems imminent. Coffees remain as before—dull and drooping. In the butter market there was fair activity, with prices ruling firm for the grades above medium. Cheese was also moving with some freedom, but the large supplies keep the market weak. Full creams were offered at 767% in lots. Prices of fish were unchanged. Dried fruits were dull and generally easy. Dealers in oils, paints, and colors reported the market steady and unchanged. Leather was dull and easy. There was an increased demand for tobaccos, and a steadier set of prices prevailed. Coal and wood were dull and unchanged.

The cargo market was moderately active and easier. The offerings were liberal, but buyers took hold rather freely for Saturday at the decline. The yard market was quiet and unchanged. Wool was rather quiet and easy, and seeds, hay, hides, and broom-corn were inactive. The offerings of hay were fair, and the demand small and chiefly for the better grades of timothy. Green fruits were steady, berries being firmer on account of smaller receipts from Michigan. Potatoes were steady, and poultry and ergs sold at recent prices.

Lake freights were dull, and steady at the recent decline, at 1%c for oats, 1%c for corn, and 1%c for wheat to Buffalo by sail. Room was taken for 50,000 bu wheat and 190,000 bu corn.

Through rates by lake and canal were dull and

50,000 bu wheat and 190,000 bu corn.

Through rates by lake and canal were dull and easy, at 6½c for corn and 7c for wheat to New York. Lake and rall rates were quoted at 8½c for corn to New York and 9½@10c for do to Roston.

Rail freights were quiet and nominally easy, at about 18c per 100 lbs for grain to New York and 15c for do to Baltimore. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 48c in specie per 100 lbs. WHEAT NOTES.
The New York Produce Exchange Weekly has the

The New York Produce Exchange Weekty has the following:

The harvest in Europe was early in the season expected to be one month earlier than usual, but the indications now are that; it will be as late or later than the average of previous rears. Furthermore, there is more of the Black and Azov Seas facets of wheat-laden ships still to come, and shipments have also been commenced from St. Petersburg. Cronstadt, and Konigsburg ports of the Baltic. These all indicate abundant supplies for Kuropean importing countries.

The exports from the united crop of 1877 have been in wheat sand four, from Sept. 1 to June 18, upwards of 85.004,000 hu. There are 6.000,000 bu visible supply and reserves in the country, sufficient to swell the surrogate export for the crop year to shout 100,000,000 but.

bris. \$3.00; smoked nations, 76.50; somed herring, 5 box, 28c.
FRUITS AND NUTS—A light business was in progress at nominally unchanged prices, though the prevalent feeling was easy, and the quotations were more or less freely shaded. Prunes, apples, and peaches were specially weak:
FORKION—Dates, 5660c; fig., layers, 0.014c; Turkish prunes, 35,610c; raishs, layers, 0.014c; Turkish prunes, 35,610c; raishs, layers, 51.5001.85; London layers, 52.1502.20; loose, Muscatel, 52.05-32.10;

exic; French walnus, 10611c. Naples walnuts, 126, 12c; French walnus, 13641c; Brazilis, 54,660c; Taxas pecans, 7680c; River pecans, 66054c; Wilmington peanuts, 44,650c; Tennessee do, 54,6546c; Wilmington peanuts, 44,650c; Tennessee do, 54,6546c; Wilmington peanuts, 44,660c; Tennessee do, 54,6546c; Wilmington peanuts, 44,660c; Wilmington peanuts, 46,660c; Wilming

Rick—Carolina, 7833c; Localina, 7835c; Localina, 7800, 687c.
Coffee—O. G. Java, 25027/4c; choice to fancy Rio, 184(48)54c; good to prime, 17618c; common to fair, 15% (816)4c; roasting, 146145c; Steaks—Patent cut lost, 1056010/4c; crushed, 10560 1054c; pranulated, 1556010c; powdered, 1056010/4c; Astandard, 19560594c; do No. 2, 9560594c; extra C. 3746954c; C. No. 1, 8540594c; yellow, 756854c; C. No. 2, 8560594c; yellow, 756854c. standard, brancher, construction of the standard, brancher, construction of the standard of th

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs. 23, 882 15, 788 16, 201 22, 557 23, 797 18, COO .20, 607 .15, 109 .20, 516 .19, 607 .23, 044 120, 225 73, 330 96, 430 143, 359 134, 435 Total. . 1,540 . 630 . 2,787 . 3,746 . 2,612 4,581 2,030 1,820 5,110 5,577

steadily exceeded the demand, and values of shipping grades suffered a shrinkage of 20030c per 100 hs. In grades suffered a shrinkage of 200300 per 100 hs. In stockers and common native butteners' stuff also there was a decline of 100315c. Extra entile suited to the wants of exporters held up pretty well, the supply of that class being small. In Texas cattle there was no decline. That description were in good demand on local account and for shipment, and sold at very full rates. Sales ranged all the way from \$2,0062.25 for inferior to \$5.4006.5 for fancy grades. The larger part of the week's business, however, was accomplished at \$3.7506.50 for fair to prime natives, and at \$2.7505.00 for Texans. The ensuing week is expected to witness an increased supply of Texas cattle, and it would not be surprising should prices drop off. Saturday's market was quiet and easy, with sales on a basis of the following:

to withese an increased supply of Texas catile, and it would not be surprising should prices drop off. Saturday's market was quiet and easy, with sales on a basis of the following:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1, 400
Ibs and upwards.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1, 400
Ibs and upwards.

Choice Beeves—Fine fat weil-formed steers, weighing 1, 400
Ibs and upwards.

Steers weigh had been steers, weighing 1, 400
Ing 1, 150 to 1, 350 lbs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 400
Ing 1, 150 to 1, 350 lbs.

Butchers Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter weighing 800 to 1, 100 lbs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700
to 1, 050 lbs.

Inferior—Light and thin cows, helfers, stags.

bulls, and scalawag steers.

1, 5063, 25
Yexas—I hrough cattle.

2, 7593, 50
Yexas—I hrough ca

The offerings at the cargo docks were large Saturday, and the market moderately active and easier. Two-inch sold at \$8.003.8.25, the outside being for Manistee or Ludington product, and common inch at \$8.759 o.50. Medium inch was quoted at \$10.00311.00, and choice at \$11.50612.00. Lath were quiet at \$1.25. Shingles were weaker at \$1.8562.00 for common to good grades. Some choice brands were quoted at \$2.05 (2.15. The receipts of shingles have been heavy during the past week, hence the weakeess.

Sales include: Cargo barge Norman, from Manistee, 100,000 ft piece stuff at \$8.25; schr Ottawa. From Manistee, 120,000 ft strips and boards at from Manistee, 120,000 ft strips and boards at 100,000 ft. Diece stuff at \$8.25; schr Game Cock. from Manistee, 120,000 ft strips and boards at \$8.25; schr Grown and Scholand, from Ford River, 280,000 ft piece stuff at \$8.25; schr G. D. Tottoman, from Ford River, 280,000 ft piece stuff at \$8.25; schr G. D. Tottoman, from Ford River, 280,000 ft piece stuff at \$8.25; schr G. D. Tottoman, from Ford River, 280,000 ft piece stuff at \$8.25; schr G. D. The yard market was rather quiet at \$4.25; schr G. The yard market was rather quiet at \$4.25; schr G. Tottoman, from The yard market was rather quiet at \$4.25; schr G. Tottoman and the strips and boards at \$1.000 ft. Strips and boards at \$1.000 ft. Strips and strips at \$4.25; schr G. D. The yard market was rather quiet at \$4.25; schr G. Tottoman and the strips at \$4.25; schr G. D. The yard market was rather quiet at \$4.25; schr G. Tottoman and the strips at \$4.25; schr G. D. The yard market was rather quiet at \$4.25; schr G. D. The yard market was rather quiet at \$4.25; schr G. D. The yard market was rather quiet at \$4.25; schr G. D.

BY TELEGRAPH.

-Pork, 43s. Lard. 36s. PROVISIONS—Lard—American, 363 5d. Balear, 278 6d; short do. 30s.
CHEESE—Firm; American, 45s.
ANTWERF, June 22.—PETROLEUM—25s 6d.
The following were received by the Chicas:

Trade:
LIVERFOOL, June 22.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 52s; Western, 42s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 28s 6d; short rlbs, 29s 4d; long clear, 27s 6d; short clear, 30s; shouters, 25s 6d. Hams. 47s. Lard, 36s 3d. Prime mess beef, 72s; India mess beef, 84s; extra India mess, 00s. Chesse, 45s. Tallow, 37s.
LONDON, June 22.—LIVERFOOL—Wheat quiet: Callfornia white, 10s 36d10s 7d. Corn steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat, the demand for the Continent continues. Cargoes on passare—Wheat very heavy Tallow, 37s. on coast—Wheat, the demand for the Continent coa-tinues. Cargoes on passage—Wheat very heavy. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month. 40s.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK. June 22.—COTTON—Market dull; uplands, 117-16c; Orleans, 119-16c; futures steady; June, 11.51 611.52c; July. 11.43611.44c; August, 11.55c; September, 11.23611.24c; October, 11.03c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 8,600 bris; super State and Western, 85.056.30; common to good extra, 84.0064.30; good to choice, \$4.3565.75; white wheat extra, \$5.8046.50; extra Ohio, \$4.0065.75; St. Louis, \$4.1087.00. ouls, \$4,1027.00. Grain—Wheat—Quiet but steady; receipts, 134,000 bu; ungraded spring. 80c@\$1.02; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.07; new white Southern, \$1.12. the steady; Western, 83c@44c. Barley and mait nominal. Corn lower; receipts, 197,000 bu; ungraded, 40%@46c; steamer, 91%@626c; No. 2, 46444c; Kannas, 45646c; round yelow, 53c; No. 2 white, 53kg. Clats—Market easier; receipts, 47,000 bu; No. 2, 3lic; do white, 33kg. No. 1, 31@314c; do white, No. 2, 3lic; do white, 33kg. No. 1, 31@314c; do white, 37c; No. 2 Chic., J. 31c; mixed Western, 304@33c; white do, 34@37c. Hay—Unchanged. Gnocskies—Cofee dull and unchanged. Sugar steady: fair to good refining, 74@7%c. kice dull. Princium—Quiet but firm; United, 12/@0134c; rude, 7c; redned, 114c.
Tallow—Steady at 64@7c.
Resin—Quiet; \$1.50@1.55.
Turpentine—Steady at 204c.
E668—Heavy. : ungraded spring. 80c@\$1.02; No. 2 Milwauke

TUPPENTINE-Steady at 20%C.

EGGS-HOLST,

LEATHEM-Flim; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and
RIO Grande flight middles and heavy weights, 19@21c.

WOOL-Unchanged; domestic fleece, 22%45c; pulled,
18637c; unwashed, 10.830c; Frasa, 12327c.

Paovisions-Fork lower; mess, 510.25; middles
frum; long clear, 26c; city do, 6c. Lard quiet; prime
18 UTTER-Market dull; Western, 6@20c.

WHISKY-Firm at \$1.0946.

METALS-Manufactured copper quiet and unchanged;
Ingot lake, 10%C. 170n-Sootch pig, \$22.0034.00;

American pig, \$15.00@17.00; Russia sheeting, 10%@

American pig. \$15.00@17.00; Russis sheeting, 10%@110.

NAILS—Cut, \$2.40; clinch, \$4.25@5.25.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western, spot, higher; futures steaty; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, \$1.14; June, \$1.13\forall july, \$1.05\forall july, \$1.05

u corn. Sыгрыктв—22,000 bu wheat: 32,000 bu corn. SMIPMENTS—22, 000 on weleat: SA,000 on corn.

PHILADELPHIA. June 22.—FLOUR—Quiet; supera,
\$3.00±3,25; Minnesota family, \$4.50±5,75

GRAIN—Wheat quiet. but steady: red. \$1.00±1.11;
amber, \$1.12±1.17; white, \$1.18±1.20. Corn—Market
amber, \$1.12±1.17; white, \$1.18±1.20. Corn—Market
will; yellow, \$60; mixed, \$10;945300, Oats quiet;
will; yellow, \$2530; mixed 40, 50±91c. Rye unhabred estern, \$25±350; mixed 40, 50±91c. Rye unhabred estern, \$25±350; mixed 40, 50±91c. Rye un-

changed.
Provisions—Active, with an upward tendency; messors, \$10.50; India mess beef, \$17.00; hams, 10% (2c. Lard strong and active; butchers', 6%c; city kettle, 7%c.
BUTTEN—Quiet; Western Reserve, 11@13c.
Eugs—Market dull; Western, 16c. CHEESE—Steady and unchanged.
Petroleum—Market dull; refined, 11@1116c; crude

141.000 bu; oats, 3,500 bu.

ST. Louis, June 22.—Cotton—Quiet, but unchanged; middling, 11c.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
Guain—Wneat—Lower options; no market for cash; No. 3 red fall, 834/8389/g for July; 838/8399/g for August. Corn inactive and lower; No. 2 mixed, 34/86/349/g cash; 25/86/850 for July; 858/8389/g for July; 85/86/85/g for August. Oats easier: No. 2, 247/8-25/g cash; 25c for June. Rye stealy at 51c. usier: No. 3. C. Wilsky - Demand fair and market firm at \$1.00. Wilsky - Demand fair and market firm at \$1.00. Land firm to visions - Fork firmer; jobbing, 9.50. Land firm at \$75 Demand firm; salable at \$4.50, 35.00 \$8.00. Bacon firm at \$5.25, \$5.87,686.00, \$6.1256

86.25.
RECEIPTS—Flour, I, 700 bris: wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, I,000 bu; bariev, none.
Shipments—Flour, 3,900 bris: wheat, 18,000 bu; corn 4,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none. CINCINNATI. O., June 22.—Corron—Quiet but stead

ton, \$7.20a7. To. Bulk means the good demand and strong; aboulder, \$5.00ab, 12½ cash; \$5.20 huyer July; 10; short ribs, \$5.45 cash; \$5.55 buver July; 10; short ribs, \$5.45 cash; \$5.55 buver July; short clear, \$5.55. Bason drm, with an improved demand at \$5.50; \$6.00; \$8.25.

Whissy-Active and firm at \$1.04.

BUTTER-Dull, drooping, and heavy; receipts have depressed the market.

LINERED OIL-Quiet at 55%255c.

MILWAUKEE, June 22.—FLOCE—Dull and depressed.

GRAIN-Wheat firm; opened sic lower; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, \$1.034; No. 1 Milwaukee, specific to the standard of the st

Sигрикитэ-Wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oata, SHIPMENTS—Wheat. 19,000 Oil; cord. 27,000 Oil; cord. 1,000 Oil.

NEW ORLEANS. June 22.—Flours—Firmer; superfine, 83. 50; XX, 84. 00; XXX, 84. 22.65. 00; high grades, 85. 25680 Oil.

CORN-MEAL—Dull and lower at \$2. 25.92. 30.

LAND—Moderately active and higher; tierce, 7560; kegs. 88. 0568. 50.

COPPER—Quiet and weak; Rio cargoes, ordinary to physical 1,005. 1005. 1005. Sight exchange on New York, 8-16.94 premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 48854.

bankers' bills, 48814.

ANDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 22. - Flour-Steady and un

INDIANAPOLIA, June 22.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, \$1.00; July, 90c.
Corn firm at 36c. Oata, 25.222c. Rye, 52c.
PROVISIONS—Steady; shoulders, 5½c; clear rlb, 5½c.
Lard, 7½c. Hams 7½c.
BUFFALO, June 22.—GRAIN—Wheat—Dull and entirely nominal. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed Western held at
41½c. Oats dull; sales I car of No. 1 Western as 30c.
CANAL FREIGHTS—Stoady at 4½c for wheat, 37½c
for corn, and 2½c for oats to New York.
BOSTON.
BOSTON. June 22.—FLOCR—In fair demand; Western
unpers. \$3.2563.75; common extras. \$4.2564.75; Wisconsin extras. \$4.5055.25; No. 2.25.2565.75.
GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow; 486357c;
Oats irm; No. 1 extra white, 37@40c; No. 2 white, 34
635c; mixed, 31633c.

G-35c; mixed, \$1633c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO. PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O.. June 22.—PETROLEUM—Market unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 034c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 22.—PETROLEUM—Crude steady at Parker's; refuned, 1146c. Philadelphia delivery.

CIL CITY. Pa., June 22.—PETROLEUM—The market opened weak, with sales at \$1.144c. declined to \$1.114c. advanced to \$1.134c. advanced to \$1.134c. advanced to \$1.135c. advanced to \$1.25c. adv

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Business light with package houses, and the jobbing trade quiet. Cotton goods moving slowly, but best Corporation brown and colored cottons generally steady. Prints dull in first hands, but light fancies selling fairly at low prices by jobbers. Men's wear woolens moving slowly, and in relatively small loka.

Novel Uses of the Telephone.

Novel Uses of the Telephone.

New York Tribuns.

Various are the surprises which blossom out of that wondertul instrument, the telephone. In France they have applied it for marine purposes. The French war-steamer Desaix had to tow out from Toulon the old ship Argonaute. A conducting wire was rolled round one of the towing cables, with an end on board each vessel. The electric current was formed by the action of the sea on the copper-sheathing of the ships. A telephone was introduced in the circuit on each, and communication established between them. During the whole time of the navigation conversation could be carried on as easily between the officers of the two vessels as if they had been seated in the same cabin. The next step was to apply the telephone to the work of the diver. One of the glasses of the helmet is replaced by a copper plate, in which is inserted a telephone, so that the man has only a slight movement of the head to make in order to receive communications or report observations. The advantages of such an arrangement are obvious. Frequently at sea the necessity arises of examining the keel or bottom of a ship. The diver descends, and is able to give an account of all he sees and does and receive instructions without having to be brought to the surface to give explanations, as has hitherto been the case. By the use of the telephone a man at the bottom of the sea can remain in constant verbal com-

munication with those at the surface. But the most singular application of the telephone comes from New South Wales, where Mr. Severn, an enthusiastic experimenter, claims that he has made the deaf to hear with it. After describing a very simple telephone which he constructed out of a tin pot, the closed end of which he opened and tied over it a piece of parchment, passing a fine string through the centre and making a knot inside, Mr. Severn says: "Make a loop in the string some four feet long, put this loop over the forehead of the listener (the deaf man), cause him to place the palms of his hands flat and hard against the ears, let the loop pass over the hands, and now this listener will hear the smallest whisper, let him be deaf or not. This fact may appear extraordinary; it is, nevertheless, true that a deaf man may thus be made to hear the voice, music, etc."

COMMUNISM.

Idle Flies Demanding that Industrious Bees Shall Hand Over Their Honey for General

To the Editor of The Tribune. PRINCETON, Ill., June 17.—From the "Na-tional Platform of Principles" of the Socialistic Labor party, I learn that the "wage system' is to be abolished, and "co-operative producmeans of labor are now monopolized by a small minority. So far as my observation extends, every child

comes into this world bringing his principal neans of labor with him, and a fixed desire to means of labor with him, and a fixed desire to acquire property,—property that shall be all and entirely his own. Can that political system be correct which ignores this fundamental principle of nature? Can that nartylead to happiness which lays its foundations in falsehood? Does not the every-day experience of every one having the care of children prove that the individual can and does perform "useful labor" without "associated effort," and that he who works for his own individual benefit works more willingly than he who works for another? Do we not all know that society is composed of individuals, and that it is what they are? A ploneer works by and for himself, and generally becomes a power and a success alone, and while seeking his, own interests, and these alone. He clears and fences his fields, raises his grain, and builds his home for himself and his famity. Another ploneer builds a mill for his own benefit, and grinds the grain of his neighbor. Still another builds a blacksmithshop for his own benefit; and soon we have a Society bound together by the desire of each to do the best he can for himself. There most men are so constituted as to find happiness in the fact that in helping themself. There most men are so constituted as to find happiness in the fact that in helping themself, and so doing, he pleases himself, and is giad that, in so doing, he pleases his neighbor, the miller. He gets his horses shod for his own benefit, and so benefits the blacksmith; and by this means Society is built up and made prosperous.

Every coral-insect builds its own cell to suit acquire property,-property that shall be all

perous.

Every coral-insect builds its own cell to suit itself, and we have no reason to suppose that any of them calculate to make reefs and islands; but, from the individual house-building of each, great reefs and islands grow.
Virginia was first colonized by a Commune, Virginia was first colonized by a Commune, and the colonists became idle vagabonds. Then individual interests were assigned to each, and the same people became a prosperous communication.

Our Indian tribes are all Communes, and are each and all groups of idle vagabonds. There is no more certain way of converting a workingman into an idle vagabond than by depriving him of his right to use his own hands for his own benefit; no surer way to make him a blind, stupid ignoramous than to deprive him of the control of his own labor, and take away his power to make his own contracts or his obligation. power to make his own contracts or his obliga

power to make his own contracts or his obligation to fulfill them.

Our negro slaves used to work under contracts made by their masters, and for the benefit of their masters; and their masters plunged
the country into a bloody war in defense of
their liberty to dispose of the labor of their
slaves. No sooner is that war settled than the
Commune comes to claim over white laborers
a power as absolute and tyrannical as that
of the ex-master over the slave. A man a power as absolute and tyrannical as that of the ex-master over the slave. A man who has his contract made for him, and is compelled to work according to it or not at all, is as truly and veritably enslaved as any chattel personal; and the party which comes forward, in the name of human freedom, to reduce laborers to such a pass, is as impudent a fraud as ever were the South Carolina fire-caters, who were ready to die in the last ditch in defense of that human freedom which sold men and women on the auctionwhich sold men and women on the auction

All the talk about the means of labor being monopolized by the minority, is rank falsehood and demagogery. The pompous declaration that useful labor is transcathle without associations. that useful labor is impossible without associated efforts, is a flat contradiction of common experience, in this country at least, which has been redeemed from the wilderness, and heaped with wealth by individual enterprise; and the whole cry is, or seems to be, that of the idle or incompetent, who wish to deprive industry and ability of their natural reward.

The men who have spent their wages before they were earned now come and demand a common divide with those who have saved and accumulated. The flies which sported all summer now come to the bees and demand that they abdicate the hive and hand over its contents for general distribution.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

DANGERS OF A LIBEL-SUIT. Person Who Has an Assailable Reputation Should Keep Out of Court-L. J. Jen-nings' Mistake-A General Warning to Shaky Damage-Sockers.

Louis J. Jennings, who is now living in England, began a libel-suit several weeks ago gainst Comptroller John Kelly, Augustus Schell, Erastus Brooks, and others, as Trustees schell, Erastus Brooks, and others, as Trustees and stockholders of the New York Evening Express, for an alleged libelous publication in that journal on March 6, 1878. In this article Mr. Jennings was charged with disreputable habits, with wife-beating, and various immoralities and-vices. The answers to the complaint were filed yesterday in the Clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court by Wingate & Cullen, the attorneys for the defendants. The material portions of the answer of Messrs. Kelly, Schell, and Brooks are as follows:

The defendants admit that the plaintiff is a journalist, formerly connected with a New York morning journal, and for some time its editor. They deay that he in his capacity of journalist or editor has long had or now has an honorable name or fame or repute in New York City, or throughout the United States or elsewhere. The defendants admit that they are Trustees and stockholders of the New York Evening Express. They also admit the Othication of the alleged libelous article on March 6, 1878, but they allege that it was published without their knowledge. They further allege that while the plaintiff was residing in the City of New York, and particularly of a gambling was a man of bad reputation, boths as an individual and as a journalist; that he was an habitual requenter of gambling-houses in New York, and particularly of a gambling-house at No. SIS Broadway, kept by John McCormiek, another at No. 5 West Twenty-fourth street, kept by John Morrissey, another at Thirteenth street and University place, kept by one Beers; that at all these places he violated the law by gambling; that be lost large sums of money by gambling; that be fore his employment on a morning newspaper he was without income, and was aided and supported by his wie's relatives; that he had the reputation of borrowing money on his wife's jewelry; that to pay gaming debts he drew drafts upon corporations where he had no money, and such facts were notorious at the time of the publication; that the relation was that of and stockholders of the New York Evening Express, for an alleged libelous publication in that journal on March 6, 1878. In this article

and were matters of such notories, that a large number of articles specifically accusing the plaintiff of having beaten his wife were published in the New York papers on different occasions during the year 1871, and subsequently that a large number of articles containing criminal charges were also published in another morning newspaper.

It is alleged further that the fact of the plantiff having committed these acts has been publicly stated by judicial officers and in public specches, and has been the subject of general conversation in the community since 1871; that no public denial of any kind has been made by the plaintiff, or, on his behalf, by others, of these assertions, and that the defendants were informed of these facts, and believed them to be true.

MARINE

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sels, Life-Savin

nal Co

Racing.

Valuable Suggestions

Nautical Haps and I

A readjustment of the sign the takes is reasonably necessary in the sale of steam and wind, when the in and help. The changes signal rules would bring ab the interest of the towing a great and small, as they rate to correctness, utility,

ing the correctness, utilit

now in use upon the lakes, let the barge-line men have

let the barge-line men have of the case.

They start, then, with the allowed to tow, they sho doing. Merely having the enterprise does not constitute and the property of the six "situations" we have barge-lines were to the six "situations" we have barge-lines were the sclaimed then.

That, while the privileraft the right of way over in not complained of, then able aberingment of that with tows covering in the from one-fourth to half a yessels.

from one-fourth to haif, a vessels.

2. That while steamers of danger by collision with tows cannot do so, a encountered by having the down, their engines are at the line in the wheel.

3. It is further claimed tice of barge-line steamen cack in thick weather them but a scant measure by sailing craft, as there at the control of the co

weather. There can be no doub

raies.
On the other hand, to answers: "Your tow is you must give way." In birary construction of ried out in practice.
"Let an ordinary fish our course." says the to make a wide detour to geter what the weather mis A recent conversation gator, interested in large ing:

Reporter—'What sig free obliged to give."
Navigator—'Three binany minutes."
R.—'Does that let yo course he is steering?'
N.—'By no means-tow, and the wind also of a fog-hora ta windwishin of the sixteen pos vessel may steer running. There is nothing in the

there is a right smart et ime."

R.—" Was it always s.

N.—" No: the olduse twenty years ago we factory, for they told vessel had the wind. I three blasts were sounde if on the port quarter fv.

R.—" What represent official quarters in refer N.—" A few years a spector-General at Was and asked if a more favor rules might not be all weather. He replied the thick the best course is R.—" And wait for so N.—" Exactly; we we the engine should do the under cheek."

R.—" It seems a matty of steam Navigation courty."

" The attention of the seems a matty o

N. - "The attention

Executive Committee, lent to throwing it ove R.—"Were the del

R.— "Were the dei
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N.— "O yes; it wa
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nd prepare for fav
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anxions incuries fo
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interests is against the enced at the bands of so of Government official R.— 'Will there be the direction of revisit N.— 'Very probable done by summonin boards, or other commany be called expernasters. Let both sichnite will come of 'entition of the Nation was remarkable most change of unctuous con anything class. It was plimentary, and only too, as if the steams about New York had the transaction of bumarked was the well shape of excursions Questions admitted nature might as we congress of lawyers (R.— 'They meant know how to tackle that which referred nature from the congress of lawyers (R.— 'The District hand in framing the N.— 'The District hand in framing the New York in the proficially counters pecial honor for the some of his work.

been officially counte special honor for the is some of his work circular relating to "1. Steam vess steam whistle than one minute."
"2. Sail vessels horn at intervals of "Now those rules for human lungs as is understood that the ways," no matte the master of the ways be going at the miles an hour, thus minutes, the rules, for stopidity than tonai Rules" of the are notified to soun so perhaps it is opt

are notified to soun so perhaps it is opt cusions, the Cong decided that a vesshe was 'winged or R. - ''Phey can't pose."

N. - ''Yes, hors going free so long te cither way, so long R. - ''It is intiming Inspector of the bacoing things pro

how he feels a He's a graduate o

Ralph. Joe is co reason will probab there should be a regulating chick birds should sail

The old schr T

Plumstead a storm. She



RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. Saturday excepted. Sunday excepted. Monday excepted.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. icket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House Leave. | Arrive. ePacific Fast Line.

aSloux City & Yankton
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinion
aDubuque Night Ex. via Ctou
aOmaha Night Express
aSloux City & Yankton
aFreept. Kocker & Dubuque.
aMiwankee Section of the County of the Cou St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex. 10:00 a. m. 4:00 p.m.
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St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex. 10:00 a. m. 4:00 p.m.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex. Pullman Hotel Cars are run through between Ost-cago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicas-at 10:30 s. m.

No other road runs Pullman of any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOADS Depots foot of Lake-st., indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 39 Clare-st., and at depots. Mendota & Galesburg Express. 7:33 a. m. 7:30 a.m.
Ottawa & Streator Express. 7:35 a. m. 7:30 p.m.
Rockford & Freeport Express. 10:00 a. m. 3:20 p.m.
Dubuque & Sloux City Express 10:00 a. m. 3:20 p.m.
Pacific Fast Express 10:00 a. m. 3:20 p.m.
Downer's Grove Accoundation 11:01 a. m. 2:00 p.m.
Downer's Grove Accoundation 11:01 a. m. 2:00 p.m.
Autora Passenger. 3:15 p.m. 7:55 a.m.
Mendota & Citawa Express 4:15 p.m. 10:10 a.m.
Autora Passenger. 4:15 p.m. 3:55 a.m. 8:55 a.m.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Under Depot. West Side, near Maddison-at. beidge, and Twenty-third-at. Ticket Office. 122 Randolm-at.

Ransas City & Denver Fast Ex *12:30 p. m. *3:33 a, m. St. Louis, Springfield & rexas *9:00 a. m. *7:55 b, m. Mobile & New Orleans Ez. ... *9:00 a. m. *7:55 b, m. St. Louis, Springfield & Texas \$9:00 b. m. *7:55 b. m. St. Louis, Springfield & Texas \$9:00 b. m. *7:55 b. m. St. Louis, Springfield & Texas \$9:00 b. m. *7:50 b. m. *7:00 a. m. *9:00 b. m. *9: CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY nion Lepot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman Hode, and at depot.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Praise du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILROAD.

t, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive.

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
5 On Saturday night runs to Peorla only. MICRIGAN CENTRAL BAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-accessing Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pactine Hotel, and as Palmer House. Mail (via Main and Air Line). 7:00 a. m. 91:55 a. m. 9
Day Express. 9:00 a. m. 71:60 a. m. 71:65 a. m. 41:00 p. m. 71:60 a. m. PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot. corner Canal and Madison sts. Ticket Offices,
65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotsi.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-roe-st. Ticket Officea: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. Morning Express. 9:50a. m. 5:40a. m. 7:05p, m. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERS.

PIITISBURG, CINC. INATI & ST. LOUIS R. B.
(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta. West Side. Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st.

Depart. Arrive.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman str. Tioned Onice, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. Davenport Express.

Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex '16:30 a.m. * 7:35 p. m.

Peru Accommodation. * 5:00 p. m. * 2:40 a.m.

Night Express. * 10:00 p. m. * 10:30 a.m.

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD Ticket Offices: 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depos. corner Clinton and Carroll-sta. | Leave. | Arriva. |
| Day Ma | 9:00 a.m. | 2:20 p. m. |
| Nashvil | est & Florida Express | 7:30 p. m. | 7:15 a.m. |

GOODRIGH'S STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwankes, etc., daily same manufay's Boat don't leave until. same For Manistee, Ludington, etc., daily same For Grand Haven, Muskegon, etc., daily same For St. Joseph, etc., daily, same for St. Joseph, etc., daily same for Milwankes, Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and For Milwankes, Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and For Milwankes, Escanaba, Negrannee, etc., The Mednesday, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., 7 p. m. Docks foot of Michigan-av. Sundays excepted.

Dr. JAMES, PRIVATE DISPENSARY.

The tug Gardn and did slight da The following

storm. She had this port, and whi Righland Park I sae began to le Johnson and his were compelled small boats. ed nasistance of trees, displayed piexed up the camay with Mrs. Jire Goods ch atmarts to Racine. MISCELLANEOUS. It is well known Dr. James for the past its years has stead at the head of the profession in the treatment of all emicial and chronic diseases that require immediate attention. A book fee the million, explaining who should marry? Why no? Only is cents to prepay postage, Call or write; Dr. James has if romain perform one patient never meets another. Lettes requiring the most collecte attention, hums and board accentracional Connaitation free. Office hours 9 a. M. to 7 P. M., standay, 10-th. Dr., James is 69 Pages of age.

Discounts ... 48, 553, 000 Deposits ... 4,960,000

***MATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM, MAY 29.

Coin. ... 520, 723, 000
Discounts ... 54, 565, 000 Deposits ... 12, 675, 000

**BANK OF ENGLAND, JUNE 5.

Coin. ... 5116, 247,000
Governm't securities ... 82, 782,000
Other securities ... 82, 782,000
Other securities ... 98, 042, 000
Notes not employed ... 48, 763, 000

**PAPER MONNY IN GREAT BELTAIN AND THE SPE-PAPER MONEY IN GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE SPE-CIE RESERVES.

The Bankers' Magazine, of London, furnishes the following return of the circulation of the British banks for the month ending May 11: May 11. | April 13. | Increase. Bank of England . £28, 015, 039 £27, 424, 908 £560, 168 Private banks . . . 2, 373, 641 2, 325, 502 48, 139 Joint-stock banks 2, 263, 830 2, 236, 137 27, 693 Totel in England £32, 652, 540 £31, 996, 545 £863, 905 Scotland 5, 784, 435 5, 496, 686 289, 749 Ireland 7, 208, 458 7, 094, 586 113, 867 United Kingdom £45,649, 428; £44,579,817 £1,089,611 Against the paper circulation of the banks of ingland of \$163, 262, 700, the Bank of England held specie reserves to the amount of \$114, 463, 665; the Scotch banks held \$19,948, 160 against the Scotch circulation of \$28,942,175; and the Irish banks \$14,702,340 against their circulation of \$28,040,000. COIN AND GREENBACKS. Coin was 100%@100% in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 99%@99%c on the dollar FOREIGN EXCHANGE. Sight. 487-5 515-6 515-6 515-6 4094 48 2794 2794 2794 LOCAL SECURITIES. co City 7 per cent bonds (long). Bid.
10.34 o City 7 per cent sewerage (long). 10.34 o City 7 per cent sewerage (long). 10.34 o City 7 per cent water load (long). 10.34 c City 7 per cent water load (long). 10.34 c City 7 per cent water load (long). 10.34 c City 7 per cent (Lincoln Park). 10.34 c City 8 (long). 10.34 c C BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK, June 22.—Gold steady at 100%. arrying rates, 2@1. Borrowing rates, 3 to flat, and 1-64 per dlem.

Governments were firm.

Railroad bonds firm, except for Pacific issues.

Railroad bonds firm, except for Pacific issues.
State securities quiet.
The Stock market opened excited, heavy, and lower, principally because of a break in the Union Pacific from 68% to 64 on the announced omission of the usual quarterly dividend, but towards the lose it became strong, and advanced & &1 per ent. The improvement was most marked in the ranger shares, Northwestern, and St. Paul, and ake Shore and Michigan Central were also firm and ligher. Western Union reached the highest point yet, selling up to 87% At the lose the coal stocks were weak and were, especially for the two Delawares, and Lake Shore was beavy. The movement in Western Union was the great feature of the afternoon market, and the strength of this stock was due to reports of maneance earnings and profits under the arrangement with the Atlantic & Pacific Company, and the repeated story of a stock dividend.
Transactions aggregate 124,000 shares, of which and.
In actions aggregate 124,000 shares, of which seep New York Central, 5,000 Eric, 27,000 Shore, 5,400 Northwestern common, 2,400 red, 2,200 Rock Island, 9,800 St. Pauls, 0 Lackawanna, 4,800 Union Pacific, 39,000 ern Union, and 1,600 Pacific Mail.

The Agricultural Department estimates the wheat crop of the United States for 1878 at 400,000,000 but a few or the Copy of 1877-200,000,000 maximum and the copy of 1878 is excessive. The out-turns of the spring wheat crop cannot at this stage of the growth of the crop be estimated even approximately.

The wheat crop of Canfornia in 1878 is estimated at 40,000,000 bu, one-haf of which will be the product of the San Josquin Valley.

The other is report of the srea under wheat in South Australia for the crop harvested in January, 1878, gives

1,163,000 acres; average yield, 7% be per acre, giving an aggregate yield of 8,013,250 bu. The exports wheat and flour have been at the rate of 3,000 tons pumonth. After deducting the requirements for seed a home consumption, there remains a balance of 170,00 tons available for export. One-third of the available surplus has already been exported, or 48,205 tons wheat, and 30,489 tons of flour. Of wheat, 57,677 q were for Great Britain, and the remainder for the available of the second se SHIPPING VALUES. We clip the following from the circular of J. H. Cash wheat, 97c, with intermediate charges 104c, would cost \$1.074c alongside ship; with sall freignts 8s, and 2 per cent commission on the currency value, would cost 42s 6t Cork for orders. Beerbohm's quotation: Fair spring, for prompt shipment, 40s, or about 73c per bu against shippers. DIRECT IMPORTS.

The following statement shows the leading kinds of foreign goods on which duties have been paid at Chicago during the past week, with the foreign value of the same. With gold at 100%, the currency selling value in this market is about \$54,

1, 678 210 240 64 686 2, 479 2, 581 111 561 265 161 456 92.75 31.41 159.60

Totals.... . \$32, 855 PROVISIONS. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were somewhat less active, and easier, prices weakening during the last hour of the seasion, though Liverpool reported an advance of 3d on lard, ed on middles and shoulders, and is on hams. The receipts of hogs were large for Saturday, and they were quoted lower, which fact weakened the market for product, causing increased offerings of pork and lard for future delivery. The shipments of meats are large.

lard for future delivery. The shipments of meats are large.

Mass Porks—Was moderately active and frequiarly gaier. The markets weakened early, and then receverable. The markets weakened early, and then receverable to the state of the stat

market closed tame at \$8,800@0.85 cash: \$8,800@0.825 seller July; \$8,008.804.925 seller August; and about \$7,00 seller September.

Maara—Were in fair demand, and relatively firm, there being no important change in prices. There was some inquiry for export. Sales were reported of 500 boxes shoulders at 45/ct 450,000 ibs abort ribs at \$5,100@5.125 seller August; 250 boxes do at \$5,325,@5.375; 120 boxes long clears at \$8,000; 120 boxes Staffordshires at 55/ct; 50 boxes do at \$6,00; 100 boxes Staffordshires at 55/ct; 50 boxes do hams at panjec; and 300 tes sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs at 56. The following were the closing prices per 100 ibs on the leading outs:

**Section 100 boxes 100 boxes Staffordshires at 55/ct; 50 boxes do hams at panjec; and 300 tes sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs 45.25 box. 55.15 \$5.15 \$5.15 \$5.30 boxes do st \$6.00; 100 boxes Staffordshires at 55/ct; 50 boxes do hams at \$5.25 box. 55.15 \$5.15 \$5.15 \$5.30 boxed: \$6.20 \$5.15 \$5.15 \$5.30 boxed: \$6.20 \$5.15 \$5.15 \$5.30 boxed: \$6.20 \$5.15 \$5.15 \$5.55 \$6.45 \$6.20 \$6

BREADSTUFFS.
FLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged. Shippers held aloof, while local dealers took about the same as usual. There was no important change in prices, holders being steady in their views. Sales were reported of 125 bris winters at \$5,3565.40; 100 bris do supers at \$4,25; \$40, bris avering extens \$5,4565, \$50; and 100 840 bris spring extras at \$4.50@6.50; and 100 bris rye flour at \$2.75. Total, 1,165 bris. We quote the market closing nominal at \$2.50@3.25 for fine, \$3.50@4.00 for superfines, \$4.00@4.50 for extras, and \$4.75@8.00 for double extras, with \$6.00@8.00 for patents and some fancy brands.

Bran-Was active and weak, declining \$1.00 during

the session, under free offerings. Sales aggregated 90 tons at \$9.00@10.00 per ton, mostly on track, Shorts—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$9.00 per ton or track.

Corn-Meal—Coarse was nominal at \$13.50 per ton on track.
WHEAT-Was less active and irregularly easier. The market for next month declined ic, and closed % below the latest quotation of Friday. Liverpool quoted a continued demand for the continent, but heaviness in eargoes on passage notwithstanding, and New

ness in eargoes ou passage notwithstanding, and New York tended downward. At the outset, the market was weak, owing to free offerings for future by Ne w operators, but local traders took hold so freely that the market reacted, and then the early sellers became buyers, but found little offered them for sale at current quotations. Our receipts were small, and there was not much demand for shipment, but the June shorts wanted to fill, and at one time were willing to pay 163 yeurors for round lots than for single car loads. The tone of the general market seemed to be a surprise to tone of the general market seemed to be a surprise to a case of the seement of the second of the second as a case of the second of the second as a case of the second of the s

reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring (special house) at 976; 13,000 bu No. 2 do at 80; 1400 bu No. 3 do at 80; 1600 bu No. 2 do at 80; and 2,000 bu by sample at 80; 300 bu. 70; and 2,000 bu by sample at 80; 300 bu. Total, 16,800 bu. Helected was nominal at 70c.

HARD WHEAT—Was in fair request and steady. Sales were 3,400 bu No. 1 Minnesota at \$1,01; and 1,400 bu by sample at 97c; \$25.00.

CORN—Was moderately active, but easier. The market declined about \$6.00 in the latest prices of Friday, and gooding \$6.00 wer. Livernood was reported steadys and gooding \$6.00 wer. Livernood was reported steadys the steady of the s

and 19,800 bu do at 244662946 free on board. Total, 33,600 bu.

RYE—Was steady under a fair shipping and local inquiry for No. 2 at 5246. Futures were quiet. August sold late at 4756, and July was firm at 4864456. Cash sales were reported of 4,400 bu No. 2 at 5246; 400 bu rejected at 4756; 2,800 bu by sample at 465465346 on rejected at 4756; 2,800 bu by sample at 46546346 on July at 48166496. September was offered at 68c, with 55 the highest bid. A few cars of No.2, short receipts, sold at 48c. Feed was quiet at 28628546, No. 3 at 326 S3c, and extra do at 35c. There was a limited inquiry for low grades, but none were offered on the market. Cash sales included 800 bu No. 2 at 48c; 400 bu by sample at 37c on track.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was quiet and unchanged. Concessions would be made, perhaps, for large lots, but the demand is restricted to small orders. We quote: Strictly green hurl, 51/406c; red tipped do. 41/40 5c; green brush that will work itself. 56/51/c; red and red tipped do, 31/40/41/c; inferior, 31/40; crooked, 30/44.

Sigstc.

BUTTER—Good to fancy grades were wanted, both by local and outside buyers, and the moderate offerings were quickly disposed of at full figures. Low and medium grades were also held well up to the quotations. dium grades were also held well up to the quotations, but the movement in those descriptions was slow. We repeat our list as follows: Choice to fancy creamery, 16@190; good to choice dairy, 12@14c; medium, 9@11c; inferior to common, 5@8c.

BAGGING—Prices ranged the same as at the beginning of the week, and were quoted steady. Following is the list: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 28c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19%c; American, 19c; buriaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; double, 23@24c.

iston, 21c; Otter Creek, 1946; American, 19c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13615c; gunnies, single, 14615c; double, 23624c.

CHEESE—Business was a little slack. Buyers were inclined to hold off for lower prices, and sales dragged at the annexed quotations: Full cream, 7673(c; part skim, 546464c; tull skim, 465c, low grades, 36336c.

COAL—Remains dull, with prices nominally unchanged. Orders were filled at the following quotations: Lackawanna, large egg, \$5.25; small egg, \$5.30; nut, \$5.25; range, \$5.75; Piedmont, \$7.00; Blossburg, \$6.00; Eric, \$5.0065, 50; Baitimore & Ohio, \$4.2564, 75; Milmonk, \$3.50; Wilmington, \$3.00; Garrisherrie, \$4.75; Indiana block, \$4.50.

£4.643—Were easter, owing to increased receipts, at 116,1146, though some dealers were asking 120.

Filsi-A cohtinued good business is doing, and the market for most kinds maintains a firm tone. Lake fish are in plentiful supply, and are still unsettled. We repeat our quotations of Friday, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, \$1,6-bri, \$3.1563, 30; family whitefish, \$2.00 (\$2.10; trout, \$2.25, 23; mackerel, extra, \$4.5-bri, \$1.500; 13.50; No. 1 shore, \$9.5068, 75; extra mess, \$11.50; No. 1 bay, \$7.00; 13.700; 13.80; 13.50; No. 1 shore, \$9.5068, 75; extra mess, \$11.50; No. 1 bay, \$1.506, 13.50; No. 1 shore, \$2.50; No. No. 1 shore, \$3.50; No. No. 1 shore, \$4.506; No. No. 1 shore, \$5

\$10.50, 70.600 ft piece stuff at \$8.25; schr G. D. Douseman, from Ford River, 289,000 ft piece stuff at \$8.00.

The yard market was rather quiet atd without quotable change, though some qualities are billed at lower prices than are here given:
First and second clear; 134 and 2 inch. \$32.00334,00 Third clear, 134 to 2 inch. 28,00230,00 Third clear, 134 to 2 inch. 28,00230,00 Third clear, inch. 16.50 Third clear, 134 to 2 inch. 16.50 Third clear, 134 to 2 inch. 16.50 Third clear, 14.50 Third clear, 16.50 boards. ension stuff. ension stuff. 20 to 30 feet... ath shingles, "A" standard to extra... shingles, green... shingles, No. 1

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Liverpool. June 22-11:3) a. m.-Flour-No. 1, 245;

SCALES PAIRBANKS, MORSE & OO. Be careful to buy only the Genu ALROAD TIME TABLE AL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

ad runs Pullman or any other form of

ORLINGTON & OUINOY RAILEDADE f Lake-st., indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st. and Sixteenth-sta. Tighet Offices, 59 Clark-depots.

Arriva.

A Galesburg Express.

***ator Express.

***r355 **s.m.**r350 **s.m.

**recoport Express.

r355 **s.m.r350 **s.m.

**recoport Express.

r355 **s.m.r350 **s.m.

**s.200 **s.m.

CILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Tickes out. Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, ot.

es Express. 7:55s. m. 7:45p. m. and Menasta turough apress. 10:10s. m. 4:00 m.

lows, and Minne 5:00p m. 4:00). m. 4:00 m. 10:45h m. 10:

foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. bot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran Grand Pacillar Motel, and at Painer House.

orner Canal and Madison ats. Ticket Offices.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

ave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-Ticket offices and Clark-sti, Palmer House, Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

LE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

BURG, CINC. INATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Incianati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
mer of Clinton and Carroll-sts. 'West Side.

| Depart. | Arrive.

KANKAKEE LINE.

ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILEDAD
mer of Van Buren and Sherman sts. Ticket
Bilice, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Leave. Arrive.

Express. 7:50 a.m. 7:55 p.m.
avenw th & Atch Ex 10:30 a.m. 10:30 a.m.
ress. 10:00 p.m. 10:30 a.m.

on the Omaha Express are served in dis

O & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILEGAD.

"Danville Route."
ces: 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sta.

az 6 Fiorida Express \$ 7:30 p. m. \$ 7:15 a. m.

GOODRIGHS STEAMERS.

Milwankes etc. daily ... as m. Boat don't leave until. ... 8 p. m. et. Ludington. etc. daily ... 9 a. m. haven, Muskegon, etc. daily ... 7 p. m. ph. etc. daily ... 10 a. m. etc. Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and ... 7 p. m. etc. Eccanaba Nacaunes, etc.

skee, Escanaba Negaunce, etc., 7 p. m., skee, Escanaba Negaunce, etc., 7 p. m., etce, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., 7 p. m.

- | Leave. | Arrive.

Leave. | Arrive.

| Leave. | Arrive.

\$ 8:50a. m. \$ 5:40a. m. \$ 9:40p. m. 7:05p. m.

Leave. | Arrive.

Depart. Arrive.

navigators who do their sailing with a combination of steam and wind, when the latter chooses to turn in and help. The changes which a revision of the signal rpies would bring about would be mainly in the interest of the towing fleets.—the barge lines, great and small, as they run. Without challenging the correctness, utility, or safety of the mode now in use upon the lakes, it is proposed here to let the barge-line men have the floor for their side of the case. of the case. They start, then, with the statement that, being GO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY,

MARINE NEWS.

Valuable Suggestions Regarding a Re adjustment of the Lake Sig-

nal Code.

sels, Life-Saving Boats, Tug-

Racing, Etc.

SOME SUGGESTIONS,

A readjustment of the algual code now in use upon the takes is reasonably necessary. So say those lake navigators who do their sailing with a combination

of the case.

They start, then, with the statement that, being allowed to tow, they should be protected in so deing. Merely having the liberty to engage in an enterprise does not constitute protection.

It is alleged that the present signal rules are greatly deddent in practice, no matter how they may look when applied to diagrams on paper, and to the six "situations" which were made up years ago when barge-lines were comparatively nuknown.

It has, while the privilege of according salling east the right of way over steamers without tows is not complained of, there should be some reasonable abridgment of that privilege when steamers with tows covering in the length over all a space of from one-fourth to half, a mile are met by salling ressels.

2. That while steamers without tows can in case of danger by collision stop and back, steamers with tows cannot do so, as, apart from the danger encountered by having their own barges run them down, their engines are at once disabled by getting the line in the wheel.

3. It is further claimed that, while it is the practice of barge-ine steamers to go under close coack in thick weather, such practice affords them but a scant measure of acity from collisions by salling craft, as there are no established signals to notify approaching vessels of the number of vessels in a tow or the length they cover.

4. That, while two lights, one above another,—the only distinguishing mark oy law established for towing steamers,—may do well enough in clear weather, a tow cannot be so distinguished in thick weather.

There can be no doubt, say the bargemen, that

weather.

There can be no doubt, say the bargemen, that the management of tows outside differs so much from ordinary practice that there should be a revision of, or an addition to, the present signal vision of, or an additional the average vessel-master On the other hand, the average vessel-master On the other hand, the average vessel-master of the other hands and the most ar-

nirary construction of the law as known is carried out in practice.

"Let an ordinary fishboat be standing athwart our course," says the bargeman, "and we must make a wide detour to get out of his way, no matter what the weather may be; and this is wrong, because it is not necessary."

A recent conversation with an experienced navigator, interested in large lines, elicited the following:

there is a right smart chance of a collision every time."

R.—'Was it always so?"

N.—'No; the old system of fog-signals in use twenty years ago were a great deal more satisfactory, for they told us on which quarter the vessel had the wind. If on the starboard quarter three blasts were sounded, if dead aft four blasts, if on the port quarter twe.

R.—'What representations have been made in official quarters in reference to this matter?"

N.—'What vears since the Supervising Inspector-General at Washington was approached and asked if a more favorable construction of the rules might not be allowed, especially in thick weather. He replied that if the weather is very thick the best course is to stop.''

R.—'And wait for something to turn up?'

N.—'Exactly, we would prefer, however, that the engine should do that, even if it must be done under check.'

R.—'It seems a matter which the National Board of Steam Navigation could assist in shaping properly.''

N.—'The attention of that body was called to it

pose."

N.—"Yes, horse-marines. A vessel is always going free so long as sine can change her course cities way, so long as sine is not close-hauled."

R.—"It is intimated that the present Supervising Inspector of this District will make his mark in shading things proposely."

Ing Inspector of this District will make his mark in shaning things properly."

N.—"You refer to Mr. Cook?"

N.—"Yes, Capt. Cook."

N.—"Well. I don't know what Joe may do, or how he feels about that handle to his name. He's a graduate of the main deck in the steam department, but still may be as good a sailor as Raiph. Joe is constitutionally lazy, and for this reason will probably object to any innovations. If there should be any proposed change in the rules regulating chicken-mains, and how the game birds should sail into each other, Joe would rise and 'revise." But he is a noble-hearted fellow."

NAUTICAL MISHAPS. The old schr Tuscola, owned at this port by Mr. Piumstead and others, fell a victim to Friday's storm. She had on a cargo of cobble-stones for this port, and when about seven or eight miles off lighted. Pearly of the port of the port.

Steeping-Bear Point, Lake Michigan, but nothing further is known of the matter.

The schr Alice B. Norris was run into of Milwaukee Friday night by a tow-boat, and damaged to the extent of \$500.

The tug Gardner ran into the Torrent Saturday, and die slight damage to her.

The following items are taken from the Milwaukee Wisconsin of Saturday evening:

The sea outside -yesterday was so heavy that the schr Hattle Johnston, bound down from Chicago, came into harbor here for shelter, having returned from the vicinity of Little Point Sauble. The

prop Rosneke, also dowsward bound, was six hours in making the distance between Racine and this port, and also came inside, as did also the tugs Clematis and Bismarck, leaving their barges at such or in the bay.

The schr Arrow arrived here this forenoon minus both anchors and her rudder. She was at anchor off Little Point Sauble when the storm came up. Ere long she parted the cable of the small anchor, and then slipped the large one. Meanwhile the vessel struck a sunken wreek and carried away the indder. The escape from shipwreck must be considered a narrow one.

The prop Decere was compelled to run back to this port on account of, heavy weather yesterday. She had on board, among other freight, several horses. Two of the latter were killed by the repeated fails while oatside.

The schr Free Democrat, bound from this port to Ludington in light trum, sprang a bad leak in the storm yesterday, and reached Racine nearly full of water.

The large schr J. I. Case arrived here last even-Nautical Haps and Mishaps, New Yes-

full of water.

The large schr J. I. Case arrived here last evening with some of her canvas, particularly the mainsail, badly split.

The tags Sprague and Relief ran aground at Southeast Hend, St. Clair River, yesterday.

The scow Sandy Morrison ran ashore at St. Joseph, Mich., yesterday morning.

The schr Mary B. Hale is in port minus her mainsail.

AFFAIRS AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., June 23. - The duliness along the river continues to get worse and worse. A broker said to me yesterday: "Things have been clear down to the bottom for some time, and now the bottom has fallen out." This just about expresses it, and it seems truly remarkable that busi-ness appearances are kept up at all. Things would collapse were it not that it is hoped that business will be better after a little. One river man said to

will be better after a little. One river man said to me, "It don't pay to earry coal from here to Chicago at the rates we can obtain, unless we get a load back, and there is where the difficulty comes in, and that furnishes the reason why so few coal-charters are taken to Chicago."

Several of the passenger and freight boats which have run somewhat regular in the past now lie in dock, waiting for some excursion-party, or something of the sort, to come along and take her. These vessols are marine tramps, and the hard times are the cause of their existence, as well as of the existence of the land tramp.

Messrs. S. Quayle & Sons keep on building two or three ships at their yard on contract. They recently lannehed the beautiful new prop Delaward, and they have nearly finished a larger boat, on somewhat the same plan, to run from Krie up the lakes in connection with the Pennsylvania Italiroad. This firm emoloys a good many men, and it was among these men that the strike recently occurred which was so hastily settled.

LIFE-SAVING BOATS. During one of our heavy southwest gales last fall several vessels stranded on Long Point, and many lives were imperiled and several lost for the want of a life-boat. Capt. Dobbins, Superintendent of the Eighth Life-Saving District, communicated to the Canadian authorities an offer to send relief from the United States Life-Saving Station at Eric in case another shipwreck should occur on the Point. The Hon. J. I. Mackenzie, Secretary of the "Let an ordinary fishboat be standing athwart our course," says the bargeman, "and we must make a wide detour to get out of his way, no matter what the weather may be; and thus is wrong, because it is not necessary."

A recent conversation with an experienced navigator, interested in large lines, elicited the following:

Reporter—"What signals are vessels running free obliged to give?"

Navigator—"Three blasts of the fog-horn in as many minutes."

Navigator—"Three blasts of the fog-horn in as many minutes."

Navigator—"By no means. Take a steamer with a tow, and the wind ahead. We hear three blasts of a fog-hors to wandward; how are we to know which of the sixteen points or 180 degrees which a vessel may steer running free? She is steering. There is nothing in the signals to tell us, and there is a right smart chance of a collision every time."

R.—"Was it always so?"

N.—"No: the old system of fog-signals in use twenty years ago were a great deal more satisfactory, for they told us on which quarter the vessel had the wind. If on the starboard quarter three blasts were sounded, if dead aft four blasts.

TUG-RACING. Tugmen were much engrossed yesterday over two racing contests between the Protection, of the V. O. T. line, and the Crawford, of the U. T. A. THE TRIBUNE marine reporter was informed that, both tugs put out after the echr Joses in the forenoon to secure her as a tow. The Profection, run by Capt. Weckler, had a start of about two lengths, and, according to the statements of several tugmen who claim to have seen the race, eral tugmen who claim to have seen the race, overything else was equal. The Protection got the schooner, that is certain, and the Captain of the Joses is said to have said that she was

the engine should to that, even if it must be done sunder check."

R.—"It seems a matter which the National Board of Steam Navigation could assist in eaging properations of the procession of the procession of the procession of the procession of the process of t

Schr Maggie Thompson, White Lake, lumber. Markei.
Schr Butcher Boy, Erie, coal, Id. Cent. Sip.
Schr: Shriboygan, Manistee, sinsuries, thush street.
Semr Corona, st. Joe, sundries, sunst acreet.
Schr: Truman Moss, Manistee, lumbar, Marketteet.
Schr: E. L. Oylee, April 1987, tees, C. H. Schr.
Schr: Truman Spains, Cleveland, coal, Central Wharf.
Schr: Truman Spains, Cleveland, coal, Central Wharf.
Schr: L. G. Woodruff, Cleveland, coal, Sixteenth
Street.

street.
Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, lumber, Chicago &
Pacific Dock.
Schr Mouterey, Charlotte, coal, Sixteenth street.

Schr San Jacinto, Caseville, lumber, Market.
Schr Montgomery, Alpena, lumber, Market.
Schr Maj. Ferry, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Schr B., Walbridge, Sturgeon Bay, lumber, R. L. R. R.,
Schr B., Walbridge, Sturgeon Bay, lumber, Market.
Schr M. J. Commings, Buffalo, coal,
Schr San Diego, Buffalo, coal, Van Buren street.
Schr Clar Parker, Buffalo, coal, Chicaço avenue.
Schr E. Elliswood, White Lake, lumber, Twentyscoond street.

econd street.

Schr Mongsugen, Alpens, lumber, Markes,
Schr Carling ford, Buffalo, coal, Twenty-second street
Schr Carling ford, Buffalo, coal, Twenty-second street
Schr Maria Martin, Cievoland, ooal, Central Wharf,
Schr Monttcello, Detroit, coal, Adams street.
Schr Regulator, Manistee, jumber, Market,
Schr Duncan City, Duncan City, lumber, Market,
Schr Ida, Muskeyon, Jumber, C., B. & Q. Silo,
Schr George Murray, Buffalo, coal, Twenty-second
treet.

Schr Duncan City, Duncan City, humber, Market, Schr Haa, Muskegon, lumber, C. B. & Q. Silo. Schr George Burray, Buffalo. Coal, Twenty-seconstreet.

Schr L. A. Simpson, Ludington, lumber, Market, Schr J. M. Schnow, Mille Lake, dumber, Market, Schr O. M. Bond. Oswega, coal, Adams street. Schr K. M. Stanton, White Lake, dumber, Market. Schr W. Loutit, Grand Haven, lumber, Market. Schr J. D. Sawyer, Buffalo, coal, Market street. Schr J. D. Sawyer, Buffalo, coal, Market street. Schr J. H. Round, Buffalo, coal, Twelfth street. Schr Mary Helen. White Lake, number, Market. Schr Mary Helen. White Lake, number, Market. Schr B. F. Hruck, Jan. Chaggo, coal, Vatens Canal. Schr B. F. Hruck, Jan. Chaggo, coal, Vatens Canal. Schr B. F. Hruck, Jan. Chaggo, coal, Vatens Canal. Schr B. F. Hruck, Jan. Chaggo, coal, Vatens Canal. Schr B. F. Hruck, Jan. Chaggo, coal, Vatens Canal. Schr B. F. Hruck, Jan. Chaggo, coal, Vatens Canal. Schr B. F. Hruck, Jan. Chaggo, coal, Schr B. F. Hruck, Jan. Chaggo, coal, Schr B. F. Hruck, Jan. Chaggo, coal, Schr B. F. Hruck, Jan. Chaggo, Chagge, Chag

Schr John Mark. Manistee, himter. Twelfus schr dynys, Musicagon, immber. Chicago av Schr Gidding Star, Port Harva, light, Rush Prop Commodore, Buffalo, corn.
Prop Trader, Pentwarer, sundried, Schr Lottle Cooper, Two Rivers, light, Schr Montblane, Enffalo, corn.
Schr J. V. Jones, Musicagon, light, Schr Montblane, Enffalo, corn.
Schr J. V. Jones, Musicagon, light, Schr Guries Hackley, Annapee, light, Schr D. R. Holt, Sunkegon, light, Schr D. R. Holt, Schr Miner, Manisce, light, Schr Hall Elliuwood, Winte Lake, light, Schr Hall Elliuwood, Winte Lake, light, Schr Haraus, Alenominee, light, Schr Minerna, Musicagon, light, Schr Garrier, Musicagon, light, Schr Gerner, Manistee, light, Schr Carrier, Manistee, light, Schr Pauline, Musicagon, light, Schr Fauline, Ramau, Ludington, light, Musicagon, light, Schr Fauline, Ramau, Ludingt Sent William H. Dunham, Green Bay, light.
Schr Japan, Muskegon, light.
Propl. if. Owen. Escanana. light.
Schr Ferry Hannah, Leadungton, light.
Schr Ferry Hannah, Leadungton, light.
Schr Leak, Muskegon, light.
Schr Le. Johnson, Mussegon, light.
Schr B. F. Wade, Muskegon, light.
Schr B. F. Wade, Muskegon, light.
Schr B. S. Grunt, Muskegon, light.
Prop Favortie, Menoinline, light.
Prop Favortie, Menoinline, light.
Schr C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, light.
Schr C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Wary Amanda, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Wary Amanda, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Belle Brown, Muskegon, light.
Schr Fannser, Joy, Bay City, Heht.
Schr Ket hum, Raleign Bay, light.

Schr Ket hum, Raleign Bay, 11gat. Schr Carrier, Hamila, 11ght. Schr A. Bradley, Empire Pier, 11ght. Schr Felictons, White Lake, 11ght. Schr Eviliper City, White Lake, 11ght. Schr Eviliper City, White Lake, 11ght. Schr Little Belle, Muskegon, 11ght. Schr Milliam Loutt, Kewaunee, 11ght.

NOBILING'S FAMILY.

How His Mother, Sister, and Stepfather

How His Mother, Sister, and Stepfather Received the Intelligence of His Crime—A Heartrending Scene.

New York Herald.

The man who steeped his hands in the old Kaiser's blood was at one time employed in the civil service of the King of Saxony, and his Dresden residence was on the third story of a house in the Victoria strasse, No. 19. Nor is there any longer any doubt that the man is a lunatic, and not the agent of Socialism or any secret consofracy, as alleged by the police.

And be silent that the beoole On the back seals may hear.

Who is here so use that he would be a bondman! If any, speak, For there are a door their bond. Who is here so rule, that he would be a known one to go on their bond. Who is here so rule, that he would be a known one of If any, speak, For min have I offended.

And be silent that the people On the back seals may hear.

Who is here so use that he would be a bondman! If any, speak, For there are a door, only that they Can't get any one to go on their bond. Who is here so rule, that he would be ont, only that they Can't get any one to go on their bond. Who is here so rule, that he would be ont, only that they Can't get any one to go on their bond. Who is here so rule, that he would be ont, only that they Can't get any one to go on their bond. Who is here so rule, that they would be ont, only that they Can't get any one to go on their bond. Who is here so rule, that they would be ont, only that they Can't get any one to go on their bond. Who is here so rule, that he would be ont, only that they Can't get any one to go on their bond. Who is here so rule, that he would be any one to go on their bond. Who is here so rule, that he would be ont, only that they Can't get any one to go on their bond. Who is here so rule, that he would be ont, only that they Can't get any one to go on their bond. Who is here so rule, that he would be any one to go on their bond. Who is here so rule, that he would be any one to go on their bond. Who is here so rule, that he would be any one to go on their bond.

secret conspiracy, as alleged by the police.

An examination of his papers reveals the curious fact that this man left Germany for England about one month before his attempt on the life of the Emperor with the idea of setting the Eastern question. It appears he was under the delusion that he had discovered the solution of that knotty problem, and that it was only necessary to call the attention of English statement to his proposition to secure its adoption. Filled with this notion he set out for England well supplied with money, and through his family influence obtained an entrance into the best society of the British Capital. On this expedition he went well supplied with arms, as was his wont when traveling. Little is known of his movements while in England except that his efforts to have his scheme for the settlement of the Eastern question adopted by the British nation was not successful, and that he returned to Germany disgusted with the want of appreciation and intelligence shown by Lord Beaconsheld and company. He had, however, one great success while in the British Capital, about which he was never tired of boasting on his return. tling the Eastern question. It appears he was

and fier destination and cargo are still ussettles.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

Met., Jane 23.—Passed up—Props
St. Paul, India, Dean Richmond. Gaveratche, J.

Rertschy, Canateo, S., Gross City and concert.

Germanie and consort; schre Hartford, Lem Ellisworth, P. B. Locke, J. S. Austin, Pride of America, H. D. Keys, J. S. Minar.

Down—Props Emma Thompson, St. Louis, Towner, J. C. Cardin, Morning Star, Lincotn and barges. Sense Star, Volunteer.

Morning Star, Lincotn and barces, Jewess and barges: schra Jorean, Caratta, Morning Star, Lincotn and barces, Jewess and barges. Starpets and barges schra J. F. Cardin, Morning Star, Lincotn and barces, Jewess and barges. Tempets and barges schra J. F. Cardin, Morning Star, Lincotn and barces, Jewess and barges. Tempets and barges schra J. F. Cardin, Morning Star, Lincotn and barces, Jewess and barges. Tempets and barges schra J. F. Cardin, Morning Star, Lincotn and barces, Jewess and barges. Tempets and barges schra J. F. Cardin, Morning Star, Lincotn and barces, Jewess and barges. Tempets and barges schra J. F. Cardin, Morning Star, Lincotn and barces, Jewess and barges. Tempets and barges schra J. F. Cardin, Morning Star, Lincotn and barces, Jewess and barges. Tempets and barges schra J. F. Cardin, Morning Star, Lincotn and Lincotn and Indicated the Control of the Morning Star, Lincotn and Linco

"Mein Gott! mein Gott!" the mother ex-claimed as she rose and "an to meet her child.
"What is the matter with my daughter!"
Before the ladv could reach the door it was opened by the alarmed mother, who folded her daughter in her arms. In answer to the in-quiries addressed to her, the daughter begged that she would first be allowed to enter, and, on reaching the door, she sank down on a chair. Her eye wandered quickly around the room, as though searching for some one she found not, and before the astonished family could ask the

Her eye wandered quickly around the room, as though searching for some one she found not, and before the astonished family could ask the cause of her trouble and evident alarm, she asked, in a trembling voice, "Where's Karl?"

"Karl is not home, replied her mother; and, noticing that the palice of her daughter's face increased, the mother became alarmed, instinctively feeling that some misfortune had happened. "Mein Gott! misin Gott! what's the matter, girl!" she cried.

"Karl was not here to-dav; he visited us vesterday," said her stepfather. "But why do you ask! What is the matter!

"Have you not heard! Oh! have you not heard!" cried the daughter, tremulously.

"No; for Heaven's sake speak, girl! What is the matter!" cried her mother.

"Emperor William was shot to-day in the Unter den Linden."

"The Emperor shot! Who did it?" cried Unter den Linden."
"The Emperor shot! Who did it?" cried the Major and his wife, in one breath, the Major

the Major and his wife, in one breath, the Major jumping up full of terror.

The daughter's face grew livid as she answered: "The murderer's name is Karl Nobiliug. I heard the name shouted along the street, amid the curses and the imprecations of the people. I heard it shouted through the city, as I sat in my room, and came here to seek my brother. He is not here!"

But her mother heard her not. As her son's name was propositional, the coor woman sank name was pronounced, the poor woman sank on her chair in a swoon, while the old Major stood there before her, inctioniess as a statue, his head bowed down under the weight of shame and sorrow that had fallen on his family.

While the afflicted family were still engaged mistering to the unbany motion; another ministering to the unhappy mother another carriage drove up, and two of the higher police officials stepped out. They had come to request the presence of the afflicted mother and her austhe presence of the afflicted mother and her nus-band at the police headquarters. The daughter requested permission to accompany her parents, which was immediately given, and the sad party drove off. During the drive Nobiling's mother sat motionless and looked out on the vast mass-es of people like one dazed. It was a terrible trial, for on all sides the name of Karl Nobiling was shouted amid curses and imprecations which were taken up and echoed back by 10,000

which were taken up and echoed back by 10,000 tongues, as though the very stones of the city had found, a voice to curse Karl Nobiling, the murderer of the Katser. But the mother spoke not, nor gave any sign. She stared out wonderingly on that immense, maddened multitude until she arrived and sank weeping on the couch of her blood-stained son. CURRENT GOSSIP.

TRAVESTIES OF THE POETS. THE POWER OF NUSIC. How sweet the moonlight sleeps Upon this citizens' savings bank, Whose shutters are up, and whose President and Cashier have gone to that country With which we have no extradition treaty! Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music Creep in our ears, along with ants and bugs, And other merry wanderers of the night. Sit, Jessica, here upon my overcoat, And wake Diana with a hymn. Do thou but note a wild and wanton herd Of youthful and unhandled colts.
Fetching mad bounds, snorting and neighing loud, If they but hear perchance a trumpet-sound, Or any air of music touch their ears, You shall perceive them make a mutual stand, Their savage eyes turned to a modest gaze, Transixed by the sweet power of music. You doubtless have observed, too, That, when a herd of youthful and unhandled Colts, or broken-down plow-horses eatch. Colts, or broken-down plow-horses, catch The far-off sound of a church-choir

The far-off sound of a church-choir
Where the minister and the congregation
Join in the chorus, they will get away from it
Or oreak their necks.
But this, east Jessica, is not music,
O no not by a long shot!
The map that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with a concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treason, stratagens, and spoils.
Or to hold office under the United States Government. ment.
Let no such man be trusted
Further than you might throw a bull by the tail.

BRUTUS ON THE DEATH OF CASAR.
Romans, countrymen, and lovers,
Hear me for my cause,
And be silect that the people

NAPOLEON AND WIELAND.

Portfolio of January, 1817.

In the autumn of 1808, some of the Princes then assembled at the Congress of Erfurt, came for a few days to visit at the Court of Weimar, and, among them, Napoleon. He was accom-panied by a troupe of French players, who borrowed the theatre, and, on the 6th of October, exhibited in it Voltaire's "Death of Cæsar." Wieland went to see this tragedy, in which Talma was to perform, and sat as usual in a private side box of the second tier, reserved for the Ducal family, to which he had been attached as preceptor. Napoleon observed him there, and inquired who was the venerable old man with the black velvet calotte. Tals was the usual costume of Wieland, who, not liking to wear a wir, and being exposed by the baldness of his crown to colds of the head, had adopted a circular cap resembling that of the Catholic priests. After having been informed by the Prince Prinate that this was Wieland, Napoleon signified hwish to see him after the play; and Wieland accordingly was ushered to the ball-room, which was to be the next place of rendezvous. In one of Wieland's letters the following account is given of the interview:

"I had not been many minutes there before Napoleon came across the room toward me; the Duchess then presented ine to him regularly, and he addressed me affably, with some wrist of compliment, looking me steadily in the eye. Few mortals have appeared to me so rapidly to see through a man at a glance; he instantly perceived that, notwithstanding my celebrity, I was a plain, unassuming old man: and, as he seemed desirous of making forever a good impressiou upon me, he at once assumed the form best adapted to attain his end. I never saw a man in appearance calmer, plainer, milder, or more unassuming. No trace about Ducal family, to which he had been attached as

pression upon me, he at once assumed the form best adapted to attain his end. I never saw a man in appearance calmer, plainer, milder, or more unassuming. No trace about him of the consciousness that he was a great monarch. He talked to me like an old aquantance with his equal; and, what was very rare with him, chatted with me exclusively for an entire hour and a nail, to the great surprise of all present. At length, about midnight, I began to feel incovenience from standing so long, and took the liberty of requesting his Majesty's permission to withdraw. 'Allet done,' said he, in a very friendly tone, 'bon soir.'

"The more remarkable traits of our interview were these: The previous play having drawn our conversation upon Julius Casar, Napoleon observed that 'he was one of the greatest characters in universal history; and, indeed,' added he, 'would have been, without exception, the greatest but for one blunder.' I was about to inquire to what anecdote he alluded, when he seemed to read the question in my eye, and continued: 'Casar knew the men who wanted to get rid of him, and he ought to have been rid of them first.' If Napoleon could have read all that passed in my inner mind he would have perceived me saying: Such a blunder would never be laid to your charge.

"From Casar our conversation turned to the Romans; he braised warmly their military and their political system. The Greeks, on the contrary, seemed to stand low in his opinion.

Romans; he praised warmis their military and their political system. The Greeks, on the contrary, seemed to stand low in his opinion. The eternal scuille between their little, republics was not formed, he said, to evoive anything great. But the Romans were always intent on grand purposes, and thus created the mighty Colossus which bestrode the world. I pleaded for the art and literature of the Greeks; he treated both with contempt, and said they only served to dispute about. He preferred Ossian to Homer. In poetry he preferred to value only the sublime, and energetic, and pathetic writers, especially the tragic poets; but of Ariosto he spoke in some such terms as Cardinal Hippolito, of Esti, did; not aware, however, I think, that in this he was giving me a box on the ear. For anything humorous he seemed to have no liking; and, notwithstanding the flattering friendship of his apparent manner, he repeatedly struck me as if east from bronze.

step out of the carringe and hurriedly enter the house of the physician, with whom they set out in a few minutes, driving at a furious pace. The Major immediately said to his wife that some important personage must have fallen suddenly sick, they were carrying off the Professor in such a hurry.

But the matter was well night forgotten when about nalf an hour later another carriage drove up to the door, but this time it was a hired one, a drosky, and out stepped a lady dressed in black, who was immediately recognize i by Nobling's mother as her dauguter.—one of the Signal of the Signa

paie, and seemed terribly excited.

"Mein Gott!" the mother exclaimed as she cose and no to meet her child.

"What is the matter with my daughter!"
Before the lady could reach the door it was opened by the alarmed mother, who folded her daughter in her arms. In answer to the individual could reach the door that is the matter with my daughter her could reach the door it was opened by the alarmed mother, who folded her daughter in her arms. In answer to the individual daughter her could be addressed to her, including the could be addressed to her the could be addressed to the could be addressed to her the could be addressed to her

HANGING.

Dr. R. & Trace in Popular Science Monthly for July.

Two remarkable examples are on record of persons who allowed themselves to be hung for the entertainment of an audience. An account of one of them is given in the Lancet of April 17, 1847. The man's real name was John Harn-shaw, but he performed throughout England under the high-sounding professional title of Mons. Gouffe. He was an athlete, and among other feats it was customary with him to ex-hibit the process of hanging. In this per-

hibit the process of hanging. In this performance he relied for security on the strength of the muscles of the neck and throat. He had a rope with a fixed knot which could not slip, and passed both ends of the loop behind one car. The whole act was so adroitly managed that he prevented any pressure of the rope on the windpice or the jugular veins, and could even sustain a weight of 150 pounds in addition to that of his own body.

On three separate occasions Harnshaw mismanaged the rope, and became unconscious, being luckily rescued each time. Dr. Chowne, who writes the account, says very truly: "It cannot be doubted that as far as sensation and consciousness are concerned, Harnshaw passed through the whole ordeal of dying; and, had he been permitted to remain hanging until actually dead, he would have passed out of existence without further consciousness."

Now, this man stated, not with particular reference to either accident, but as common to all, that "he could hardly recoliect anything that happened to him in the rope;" that "he lost his senses all at once; the instant the rope got in the wrong place he felt as if he could not get his breath—as if some great weight was at his feet; could not move only to draw himself up; felt as if he wanted to loosen himself, but never thought of his hands." And he added: "You cannot move your arms or legs to save yourself; you cannot raise your arms; you cannot think." He did not see sparks or light, but had in his ears a ratting sound.

All the evidence goes to show that death by ears a rattling sound.
All the evidence goes to show that death by

All the evidence goes to show that death by hanging is bainless, and there is positively no fact or well-founded opinion to the contrary. If this be the case, then, what is the explanation of it! Simply this: that in every form of strangulation the blood-vessels of the neck are compressed, as well as the str-passages. A large part of the blood is returned from the head by the external incurate vector, which are large part of the blood is returned from the head by the external jugular veins, which are very near the surface, and in which the current can be checked by slight pressure. Most of the blood from the brain itself comes back through the internal jugulars, which lie near, but a little outside of, the carotid arteries. The walls of veins are lax and yielding, so as to be easily compressed, while those of the arteries are firm and clastic, and it requires considerable force to approximate them. Pressure, then, which is sufficient to close the jugular veins, only crowds the carotids a little further inward, and the blood is still poured through

veins, only crowds the carotids a little further inward, and the blood is still poured through them into the brain, whence it cannot escape. When this pumping process is going on the rate of seventy strokes a minute, it is easy to understand how the engorgement of the vessels of the brain, in a very brief time, reaches a degree which causes insensibility. To explain why this congestion causes unconsciousness would involve a technical discussion which would here be out of place. It must suffice to say that it does; so that, as the cerebral congestion in a hanged person brings on insensibility within a minute, while the physical agony of suffocation does not begin until later, it follows that the victim does not feel any of the pangs of asphyxia. He first becomes insensible, with accompanying pleasurable feelings, from cerebral congestion, and then is choked to death while unconscious.

BYRON AND LADY CAROLINE LAMB

Rogers, Moore, and Spencer "were all my lovers," she tells Lady Morgan, "and wrote me up to the skies. I was in the clouds." Moore, devoted to his quiet Bessy, and Rogers to his

cynical bachelorhood, would have smiled at this assertion. While she was still "the cynosure of neighboring eyes," Byron-called by Hep-worth Dixon "beautiful and deadly as nightshade"—returned from Italy. The manuscript of "Childe Harold" was lent to Lady Caroline "He has a club-foot and bites his nails." said Rogers. "If he is ugly as Æsop, I must know him," she answered. Lady Westmoreland offered to introduce them at a ball, but with an impulse of averson Lady Caroline turned away, noting him in her diary as "mad, bad, and dangerous to know." She changed her control when one Brown's she changed and dangerous to know." She changed her opinion when, on Byron's first call at Melbourne House, he held her sieeping child on his knee for more than an hour, lest by moving he should wake him. For nearly a year his visits were incessant. He had a real regard for Lady Melbourne, whom he called "the best friend he ever had.—a second mother,"—yet played at being in love with her daughter-in-law. On Lady Caroline's part it was not play, but lamentable earnest. There was much gratified vanity at first on both sides. Rank and ton had an irresistible charm for Byron. To win the unconcealed devotion of a woman orilliant and beloved, whose wildest folilies had never compromised her before, was a triumph even for the fashi nable Apolio whom "the women suffocated." But it was a triumph of which he speedily tired. "These violent delights have violent ends." But it the misery brought by this extravagance on her husband and herself was only too genuine. Byron, with his mock madness and callous heart, could pass unscathed through many such entanglements; at the root of Lady Caroline's follies lay the germ of real insanity and the misguided fervor of a loving nature. Byron, in after years, with his customary cynicism, deliberately misstated facts in order somewhat to exonerate his own conduct. He said to Medwin: "She possessed an infinite vivacity, and an imagination heared by novel-reading, which made her fancey herself a heroine of romance, and he couple could be more fashionably indifmade her rancy herself a heroine of romance, and led her into all sorts of eccentricities. She was married, but it was a match of convenience, and no couple could be more fashionably indifferent to or independent of one another than sne and her husband." As regards her criminality with Byron, out of their own mouths we might indeed judge them guilty: for the exaggerated self-condemnation in which both so morbidly indulged cannot be forgotten. Rogers,—never suspected of too lenient judgments,—though describing how Lady Caroline "absolutely besieged." Byron, offering him in her first letter "all her jewels." if he were in want of money, and whenever practicable going to and from parties in his carriage, or, if he went where she was not invited, waiting in the street for his return,—declares, "in solte of all this absurdity," his firm belief in their-sinnocence. And it has been shrewdly remarked that where so much was on the surface friends did not suspect anything beneath. Nevertheless, a hundred strange stories were current about this strange linison.

FISHING THE NEW YORK RESER-VOIR.

VOIR.

New York World.

If there is any doubt where the occasional fish scales come from which Croton water drinkers sometimes discover, it was set at rest yesterday. The Department of Public Works has uniformly refused permits to fish in the new reservoir in the Park on account of the mess which a general fishing license would be apt to create. Every effort has been made by the Department of Public Works to keep the the Department of runte woras to the part the far side of the aqueduct. In addition to a wire net which covers the Croton end, another with a quarter-inch mesh guards the entrance to the branches at High Bridge. Despite these precautions, little shiners have managed to wriggle through, and have developed into huge fish who wait at the gate-houses, ready to gobble to other shiners whose recent birth renders them tender and toothsome.

Capt. Fitzgibbon, the Superintendent of the reservoirs, under sanction of the department head, began a raid yesterday upon the fish, large and small. A year are he fired professional fishermen, who brought their nets, seines, and boats, and, after two or three days of unsuccessful work at \$19 a day, acknowledged themselves outwitted. Capt. Fitzgibbon got a seine made for the porpose. It is 110 feet long and thirty feet deep. The water in the reservoir is now thirty feet deep, so that the seine reached to the bottom. The upper end of the new reservoir contains bays at the northeastern and northwestern corners deep enough to make a cul-de-sac, into which the fish are driven and impressed by the selne until the lead-lines can be drawn up the steep side and the prey transferred to the boat. Besides these two bays, the stone bank which divides the reservoir makes two other bays right at the upper gate-house, which have been found to be the favorite refish in the far side of the aqueduct. In addition

rock bass, sunfish, catfish, suckers, and some cels, a few of which were three-pounders. All excepting the choice fish of the first haul were buried, as it was the desire of the department not to give too great publicity to the fact that the reservoirs need fishing. That effort, how ever, was needless. The news that fish-meat was being buried spread among the shanty-dwellers with telegraphic rapiolity, and hordes of Yorkville and Manhattanville gamins crowded the reservoir bank from that time until the net was drawn for the last time. As the fishermen threw the fish out over the banks, the boys scrambled for them with great good humor. Then the girls came with baskets and satchels, not unfrequently returning for new loads, as the scales remaining therein plainly showed. Altogether, 9,000 fish have been taken out, and, as the work is to go on at least two days longer, there will probably not be so many fish visible from the reservoir bank for a year or two to come.

BRYANT ON CHICAGO IN 1846. In a letter written in Itimois in July, 1846, the late Mr. Bryant thus described Chicago: "Any one who had seen this place, as I had done, five one who had seen this place, as I had done, five years ago, when it contained less than 5,000 people, would find some difficulty in recognising it now, when its population is more than 15,000. It has its long rows of warchouses and shops, its bustling streets; its huge steamers and crowds of lake craft lying at the wharves; its will as embowered with trees; and its suburbs, consisting of the cottages of German and Irish laborers, stretching northward along the lake, and westward into the prairies, and widening every day. The slovesly appearance of a new settlement begins in many parts to disappear. The Germans have already a garden in a little grove for their holidays, as in their towns in the old country; and the Roman Catholics have just finished a college for the education of those who are to proselyte the West."

SOLILOQUY OF KAISER WILHELM. Garsong! fetch me another bock! Yes! dot's ze rooster. Now bathe my arm in Hennessy's best, And don't forget my throat—the boss

And don't forget my throat—the boss
Article for a wounded monarch's arm.
And to start the cobwebs from his larynx.
Sold in every basement and back alley—
And shure 'tis only dacent peoples drinks it—
For the snail sum of one doilar a bottle.
And warranted by oids Hennessy nimself
To be the genuine stuff.
It will not bitster, burn, or even scorch
The fongue of—but hark' what
Is 'I herr' a sound like distant
Thauder! But no, it is the footsteps
Of Bayard Taylor! Murder! Police!
Remove the oeer, the pretzel, and the sausage!
Great Bismarck! how near I came
To being the man without a breakfast!
Boston Post.

OUIPS. What is a home without a moth there? Early fruit catches the worm. This is reli-

The path of duty-Through the Custom-House. Slave of the still-Servant in a deaf and dumb Put two slices of cucumber into a phono-

graph, and hear whether or not it yells for s doctor. "We'll have the European question settled pretty soon, Pat." "Yes, be the Powers," was the reply.

Birds are entitled to justice. When a man is indulging in a frolic, to say he "out on a lark" is a libel on that bird. He is really out on a

swallow.

Scene—Central Police Station. Enter night patrolman: "Ser (hic) geant, I foun' a s'loon open las' night." Sergeant (serenely)—"I see you did."—Detroit Free Press.

The garden-beet is a native of the shores of the Mediterranean. When you see a rellow stealing your favorite cabbages you will there-fore know just where he nails from. Young lady (doubtful about the road): "Will there be a bridge by and by across a little brook?" Small rustic: "Wal! I dunno bout by 'n by; put there's one there now." A circus band may toot in front of a newspa

It was pitiful to hear a veteran of the late It was pitful to hear a veteran of the late eccentricity, after decorating his left leg yesterday and drinking to the health of his right, exclaiming: "Rah for the glue and bray!" He wanted to cement things. "Your Advertiser.

A Providence youngster of 6 years, whose father had kept hens but a few weeks, visited a playmate the other day, to find him a patient to chicken-pox. The mistress of the house asked him if they had had the chicken-pox over to his house, and was much amused at the reply, with all gravity: "No; we haven't had our hens long enough yet."

Twas expining—he was standing by a pond.

'Twas ev'ning—he was standing by a pond, He was list ning to Batrachian carousers; Opal-shaded was the firmament beyond, Rather lighter the complexion of his trousers.

Perch-ed quiet on the margfu was a boy, He was playing with a specimen of granite, Cogitating of the quantity of joy It would give him for to spin it—so he span it.

There were divers coruscations of the water,
With a sort of erysip las on the trousers.
And an urchin skipping for another quarter—
And the cusses—oh! the cusses! they were rous-Yonkers Gazette.

Beating the Post-Office.

As every one is aware, our postal laws permit small articles of merchandise to be sent through the mails at a very low rate of postage, but charge a proportionately heavy rate for all private correspondence. On Friday there was mailed at the Post-Office in Boston, in an unsealed envelope, addressed to New York, a small, thin sheet of tin-foil, upon the surface of which were some minute dots, discernible only upon careful inspection. Much doubt was expressed as to what class of postage so strange a creature belonged to, and the final conclusion was that it should be sent as merchandise. Yet when that sheet of foil reached New York, it was placed upon a diabolical invention called a phonograph," and forthwith proceeded to squeak out to the listener a letter long enough to have cost a dozen times the postage that was paid upon the roil.

ERKENBRECHER'S **Bon-Ton Starch**

Is absolutely odorless, and Chemically Pure. It is snowflake white. It is snowflake white.

It is susceptible of the highest and most lasting Polish.

It possesses greater strength of body than other trade brands.

It is packed in Pound Parcels.

Full Weight guaranteed.

It costs less money than any Starch in the World.

It is manufactured in the heart of the greatest cereal region of the Globe.

It is Sold universally in America.

Globe.
It is Sold universally in America by Grocers and Dealers.
Its annual consumption reaches
Twenty Million Pounds.

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Sole Northwestern Agents, Chicago.

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NEW YORK 10 QUEENSIOWN, LIVETPOOL, And LONDON.
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For eallings and further information apply to
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North German Lloyd. The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of fulled street, Hoboken, Rates of nasage-From New Tork to Southampton, London Havre, and Bremen, first cable, \$100; second cable, \$20, golds stearage, \$30 currency. For freight and passage apply to Official Club a CO.

Thouland Green, New York.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK, Open for the Season from June 18 to October 1. TOMPKINS. GAGE & CO.

SUMMER RESORT. The BIDWELL HOUSE at Palmyrs, Wis., is now open for the reception of guests. Address Proprietor. ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS.

W HELP! FOR THE WEAK, **NERVOUS AND** DEBILITATED

The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy, without the use of medicine of any kind.

PULVERMACHER'S

ELECTRIC BELTS

AND BANDS For self-application to any part of the body,

meet every requirement. The most learned physicians and scientific

men of Europe and this country indorse them. These noted Curative appliances have now stood the test for upward of thirty years, and are protected by Letters-Patent in all the principal countries of the world. They were decreed the only Award of Merit for Electric Appliances at the great World's Exhibitions — Parls, Philadelphia, and elsewhere—and have been found the most valuable, safe, simple, and efficient known treatment for the cure of disease.

READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy as experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms or class of symptoms meet your discussed condition? Are you suffering from ill-health in any of its many and multifarious forms, consequent upon a lingering, nervous, chronic or functional disease? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fulting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, moping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kidneys, stomach, or blood, in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia or aches and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years and flud your self harassed with a multitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you timid, nervous, and forgetful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you lost confidence in yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms: Restless nights, broken sleep, nightmare, dreams, palpitation of the heart, bushfulness, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, pimples and blotches on the face and buck, and other despondent symptoms? Thousands of young mer; the mildle-uged, and even the old, suffer from nervous and physical debility. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect prolong their sufferings. Why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health and happiness when there is at hand a means of restoration?

PULVERMACHER'S

ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS cure these various diseased conditions, after all other means fail, and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the af-flicted themselves, who have been restored to

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY. after drugging in vain for months and years.
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THE ELECTRIC QUARTERLY, a large Hustrated Journal, containing full particulars
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HERSHEY MUSIC HALL. Third Week of the Wonderful

MIDGETS Upward of 25,000 Visitors in 12 Days.

RECEPTIONS AFTERNOON & EVENING From 2 to 4:30, and from 7 to 9.

STEAMER FLORA.

Programme of excursions for this week, ending June 30, from Clark-st. bridge:
Monday, June 24-On the lake at 2:30 p. m.: Grand
Moonlight Excursion at 7:30 p. m.
Tuesday, June 25-O Evanston at 2:30 p. m.
Wednesday, June 26-Water-Works Crib and Lincoln
Park at 2:30 p. m.: ou the Jake at 7:30 p. m.
Thursday, June 27-To Waukegan at 9 a. m.: return
to Chicago at 16:30 p. Thursday, June 27—To Waukegan at Da. H.: rectar to Chicago at 16:30 p. m.: on the Section of the

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Monday Evening, and every night this week, Grand roduction of the Great Play of the Century, entitled

A CELEBRATED CASE!

With the Full Original Coat and all the Original Scenery of the UNION SQUANE THEATRE, N. Y. N. B.—The curvain will rise at 8 precisely, and the management respectfully request their patrons to be in their seats at that time, in courteous justice to those who wish to hear the whole play.

Matiness Wednesday and Saturday at 25, 30, and 75 cents, with no extra charge for reserved seats.

In preparation—sardou's "AGNES." HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

ADAH RICHMOND OPERA BOUFFE AND BURLESQUE TROUPS, Artists of the Lydia Thompson Troupe, Ostes Opera Company, Soldene Opera Company, Also, Gaw William Orpheus Quartette 40 Stars—Full Chorus—Orchestr— -all in the celebrated burlesque of CHOW-CHOW Or. A Tale of Pekin. Mattuces Weunesday and Saturday, 2:30.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. This Evening-Matinees Wednesday and Saturda BENCOTTON

FAITHFUL BOB. MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

PIFTH WEEK. FIFTH WEEK of the Great Popular UNCLETOM'S CABIN Scats can be secured six days in advance.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Popular prices.

TALKING MACHINE. EDISON'S WONDERFUL PHONOGRAPH. It Talks, LAUGHS, WHISTLES, and SINGS. Ex-hibited daily at Paimer House, 179 State-st. Admis-sion, 25 cents. Crowds see it daily. Open from 10 a.m. to 12:30; 1 p. m. to 5 p. m., and from 7:50 p. m. to 10 p. m.

MEDICAL. NERVOUS DEBILITY WILA KNESS, etc., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, excesses or overwork of the Brain and Nervous System, speedily and radically cured by

WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL a purely vegetable preparation, and the best and mossuccessful remedy known. Two to Six Boxes are
usually sufficient. For further information, Sensfor Circular. Price, S1 per Box: Six Boxes, S5,
by mail, securely sealed, with full directions for use
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NEURALGIA CANA

and all nervous affections are cared immediately by CRONIER'S ANTI-NEURALGHO PILLS. So in Paris at Levassear's Pharmacy. Mailed on receipt of price (\$1.25) by GERA & CO., Agenta, New York.

IVATE DISPENSARY. ashington St., Chicago, Ill. The Cicero Republicans have elected Messrs. C. W. Sherwood and J. F. Richmond del-egates to the Republican County Convention, which

The Oakland public school pienic, which The Oakiand public school pichic, which was postponed last Friday on secount of the inclemency of the weather, will take place next Tuesday, at South Park pichic grounds, No. 1. The same arrangement about trains will be made

Edward M. Kendall, a tramp from York State, while attempting to board an outgoing train on the Fort Wayne Road at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, was run down, and will lose the left leg below the knee. He was conveyed for treatment to the

Sam Coulter, a saloon-keeper at the corner Sam Coulter, a saloon-keeper at the corner of Thirty-eighth street and Forest avenue, whom his own bad whisky has plunged into a severe case of delirium tremens, was last evening lodged in the Armory upon the complaint of a man named Powers, who owns the place. Singularly, Coulter's mania is for water, and he has deluged his house and premises with the liquid, and insists upon stowning himself.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an in-Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an in-quest upon Jacob Nobis at No. 79 Meagher street, who, it was alleged, died of injuries received in a railway collision at the corner of Lumber street and Stewart avenue. The post-mortem developed a tumor in the abdomen, and, as the only injury sustained by the deceased in the accident was a broken leg, the jury determined that the tumor was the cause of death.

The Texas excursion party who have been announced as en route to this city arrived yesterday, and scattered among the various hotels. There are 110 of the party at the Tremont House, ninety at the Commercial, and forty at the Sherman. It is said that there are 500 persons in the party. They hall from Galveston, Corsicana, Houston, San Antonio, Chappel Hill, Greosbeck, Dailas, and points of lesser magnitude.

The Commencement exercises of the University of Notre Dame will take place Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The oration of the day will be delivered Wednesday by the Rt. -Rev. Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria. The alumni oration and dinner will take place Tuesday. Charles C. Dodge, Jr., will deliver the oration before the alumni, and Harold Hayes, of this city, will read the poem. The exercises at St. Mary's Academy will take place Wednesday.

will take place Wednesday.

Minor arrests: Jennie Jones and four inmates of a low bagnio in the rear of No. 26 Despiaines street; George Gorman, exposure of person; Martin Schmitz and Paltasas Holtzuh, larceny in the Twenty-second street district; Solomon Schatz, who took poison with sucidal intent, and who was found in a partially comatose state in an outhouse on the premises of Ald. Janssens. The dose was not large enough to kill. The cause was domestic difficulty, which resulted in a separation from his wife about a year ago.

TRADES-UNIONS.

There were quire a number of meetings at the Socialist Labor party's headquarters. No. 7 South Clark street, yesterday. The first body to assemble was the Lathers' Association, which got together in secret session at 10 o'clock in the morning. The object of the gathering was to discuss the advisability of joining the Amalgamated Trades-Union, and, after considerable discussion of the subject, it was resolved to unite with that body; and, after settling this point, the meeting adjourned until next Tuesday night, when delegates to the meeting of the Trades-Union Organization Committee, which is to biod a session at the same place next Thursday night to make arrangements for the picnle at Ogden's Grove next Sunday.

The Coopers' Enion met at 2 o'clock in the after-

The Coopers' Union met at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, about seventy members being present, and
its probable that their object was the same as that
of the lathers, but no definite information could
be obtained from the men.

A number of Crispms met at 45 North Clark
treet yesterday afternoon, but the session was a
hort one, and said by those present to be of no
sublic importance, nothing but routine business
of the organization coming up.

THE IRISH PICNIC.

A convention of representatives of thirty-three

the origin and growth of the Reformed Episcopal of the origin and growth of the Reformed Episcopal of the origin and growth of the Reformed Episcopal Church. The ancience was one of the largest that has ever assembled in the hall.

A convention of representatives of thirty-three Arish societies was held yesterday afternoon at Maskell Hall for the purpose of completing arrangements for a picnic to be held Aug. 15 at The resolute of Various of Mariana Presided. They showed that, as above stated, the picnic would be heid Aug. 15, at Oyden's Grove, and all satusfactory arrangements had been made to that end. The oration invited to address the picnickers are Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, Thomas Elark Luby, and the Hon. William R. Roberts, of New York.

The motion of one of the temperance delegates to the effect that no intoxicating drink be sold non the grounds created a lively discussion, which ended in the decision that the plenic was to be a temperate, not a temperance, affair. After the general meeting, the Executive Committee held a meeting and considered references of printing, positing, ground-privileges, etc., etc.

**Tremont House—Col. C. D. Lathrop, New York; T. E. Sharp, Cincinnati; W. Sloan, Detroit; V. W. Foster, Chailam, Ont.; W. Grant, San Francisco; the resonability of the human conscience warned and put in the right track. He departed loaded with years, loaded with works, loaded with most illustrous and the most terrible of responsibilities—the resonability of the human conscience warned and put in the right track. He departed loaded with years, loaded with works, loaded with the most illustrious and the most terrible of responsibilities—the resonability of the human conscience warned and put in the right track. He departed loaded with years, loaded with works, loaded with the most illustrious and the most terrible of responsibilities—the resonability of the human conscience warned and put in the right works, loaded with the most illustrious and the most illustrious and the most illustrious and the most

CANCEROUS TUMORS.

WHAT ONE OF THE ALEXIAN-HOSPITAL PA arkable case of cancerous tumor, so far affling the surgeon's skill, can be seen at the lexian Brothers' Hospital. On Friday last, rank Adell. 18 years of age, a farmer living at Malte Station, De Kaib County, was brought to the Hospital for treatment. A huge swelling had grown upon the left side of his head, forming, to all virtual appearances, what might be called a second head, the similarity in shape being quite marked. To the touch, however, the new forma-tion was quite soft. It was learned from the young marked. To the touch, however, the new formation was quite soft. It was learned from the young man, who appears to be unusually intelligent, that the swelling had been growing for four months. What caused it, he had no idea. All he knew was that it suddenly began to grow, and it had kept on growing until it reached its present size, the daily increase in growth having been more noticeable during the past week than during any previous period. The doctors who came to the Hospital pronounced it a cancerous tumor of remarkable size. Dr. Baxter, who called yeaterday, examined it carefully, but was compelled to admit that the case was about hopeiese. It was at first thought that a surgical operation could be performed with good results, out the Doctor finally expressed it as his oninion that the boy would die on the operating table. Death must, in all probability, ensue anyway, and he and the other surgeons deem it best to let nisture take her course. A reporter visited the Hospital yesterday, and saw the boy. He lay on his back, his face nearly as white as the sheet on his bed. The left eye was partially closed, and right above it commenced the swelling. It extends around the left side and slightly over the head, and measures twenty-seven inches in circumference. One can see the blue veins, and short sprouts of hair have even begun to come out on the surface. It was a hideous, almost sickening sight, and yet one calculated to touch even a heart of stone. The poor fellow was awake, and, in response to the reporter's questions, remarked in a sad, subdued tone of voice that his father wanted him to go home vesterday morning, but that the doctors wouldn't allow it. "But I don't think I'll be here much longer," he added. "I don't think I'll be here much longer," he added. "I don't think I'll be here much longer," he added. "I don't think I'll be here much longer, he added. "I don't think I'll be here much longer, who hadded the levens hadden and had kept on growing for four months. He had met with no accident and appears

THE COMMUNISTS.

ADOPTION OF A VOTE OF WANT OF CONFIDENCE
IN THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Central Section of the Socialistic Labor party held a protracted meeting yesterday afternoon is a room in Uhlich's Block, Mr. Goldwater in the

in a room in Uhlich's Block, Mr. Goldwater in the chair.

The Picnic Committee reported that a full accounting on receipts, and expenditures could not yet be had. There was so far \$2,642.80 surplus in the hands of the Treasurer, but the net profits would run up to some \$3,000. The expenditures settled had amounted to over \$1,700.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. Clarke, a representative of the Central Committee in Cincinnati, A letter from the Secretary of the organization, Mr. Philip van Patten, was read, which in general approved of the new plan of organization, but denied the right of the Section to abolish the mosthly general meetings of the members of the party, which were guaranteed by its constitution. The letter called out considerable debate and was finally tabled.

Another letter from the same gentleman record.

arement of the Vorbote, and withdrawing from it the authority to claim the name of official organ, was likewise received and placed on file. Mr. Jeffers then moved to suspend the organizer, Mr. Morgan, for three months from his member-ship, for actions and proceedings inimized to the interests of the party. A motion to table this res-clution was lost by 59 to 53 votes, and the matter was temporarily deferred.

interests of the party. A motion to table this resolution was tost by 50 to 53 votes, and the matter was temporarily deferred.

Mr. Clarke then obtained the floor to defend the action of the Executive Committee in Cincinnati regarding the participation of armed bodies in the gatherines of the members of the party. He denied that the Committee had ratended to command; it merciv had desired to advise. Besides, he held that it was unwise to make armed demonstrations of any kind in this country, as the party would ultimately succeed politically without bloodshed, and its members enjoyed the same political rights as other citizens of this country.

Mr. Rollinger replied that the Committee had probably acted in good faith, but had allowed lisself to be misled by one of its members. Mr. Van Patten probably, in regard to the aims and purposes of the Lehr and Wehr Verein. That organization was intended purely for defense, and never would take the offensive. He moved that the meeting express its want of confidence in the Cincinnati Committee.

Mr. Stahl opposed the motion as calculated to increase the ill-feeling undoubtedly prevailing in the party ranks; but Mr. Strehle held that the Committee had acted, to say the least, hastily, and deserved censure. He moved to complain of it at the Supreme Party Council in New Haven. After a long and tedious debate, the amendment offered by Mr. Strehle was withdrawn, and the want of confidence expressed by a bare majority. The meeting then adjourned for two weeks.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

For some time past rumors have been in circula-tion in the West Division that the walls of the new Academy of Music, now in course of construction on liaisted street, were absolutely unsafe, and on Haisted street, were absolutely unsafe, and that they had to be braced up in order to keep them from falling. Since these walls are intended to support a very heavy roof and several galleries, and as they are also intended to hold the weight of from 1,500 to 2,500 people, a Tribune reporter took it upon himself yesterday to make a personal superficial examination, taking with him a well-known and experienced builder. ficial examination, taking with him a way and experienced builder.

"These waits safe?" said the builder as the pair waited south on the alley in the rear of the new theatre.

"Nothing of the kind. They are absolutely dangerous and unsafe."
The rear wall is builted any where from six inches to a foot, and is at present braced from the outside. It does not require an expert to tell that the whole construction is dangerously faulty and side. It does not require an expert to tell that the whole construction is dangerously faulty and criminally reckless, when it is taken into consideration that these walls are to hold thousands of people, whose lives would be endangered if the present mode of construction is allowed to go on. The main arch of the front over the grand entrance is settling. One can see the fissure in the wall, which from the inside reaches clear to the top. It is the same wigh the side arches. They are constructed without timber or iron support, and liable to drop. Then to any eye it is discernible that the mortar is of poor quality, and seemingly devoid of strength or cohesiveness. The walls are all unbraced, and, unless the Building-Inspector and Council Committee see to it, there may be lives lost before the building is under roof.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD. The first sermon before the new Congregation society formed in this place was preached yester day afternoon by the Rev. E. F. Williams, of the Oakland Congregational Society, in the Baptist Church, which was well filled. The Society shows signs of becoming one of the largest and stronger

in the place.

The Congregational Council which was to have convened here on Thursday has been postponed until Tuesday, July 2, when the new church will until Tuesday, July 2, when the new church will be formally admitted to the Council. In the evening of the same day the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, of the First Congregational Church of Chicago, will install the deacons of the new chorch and preach. The public exhibition of the schools will take place Thursday afternoon.

The graduating exercises of the High School class will occur Friday afternoon and evening, after which the alumid will uold a resurfon.

The graduating exercises of the Cook County Normal School will take place Friday afternoon, commencing at 1:30. The class numbers about forty-six.

The Rev. R. H. Bosworth, of the Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church, preached an interesting sermon yesterday morning at Tiliotaon's Hall or the origin and growth of the Reformed Episcopa Church. The andlene was one of the largest tha Church. The andlence was one of the largest that has ever assembled in the hall.

The residence of Mrs. Taylor, on Sixty-first street, was burglarized on Friday night. About \$100 worth of property belonging to Mr. Thomas Britner was taken.

didst plead against tyrants and monsters the cause of the human race, and thou didst gain it. Great man, be forever blest! Voltaire has conquered. Voltaire has waged the brilliant war,—the war of one against all, the war of thought against matter, of reason against prejudice, of the just against the unjust, the war for the oppressed against the copressor—the war of goodness and of sweetness. He had the tenderness of a woman and the wrath of a hero. He vanquished the old codes and the old doemas—the leudal lord, the Gothic Judge, and the Roman priest. He elevated the populace to the dignity of the people. He taught, pacified, and civilized. He was indefatigable and immovable. He conquered violence by a smile, and despotism by sarcasm; infallibility by irony, obstinacy by perseverance, and ignorance by truth. I have pronounced the world 'smile.' I dwell upon it. The 'smile' of Voltaire. Whatever may be his just wrath it basses, and Voltaire irritated is always succeeded by Voltaire calm. Then is that profound eye the smile appears. That smile is wisdom. The society, the desire of equality and concession, and that beginning of fraternity which is called tolerance, reciprocal good-will, the recognition of reason as the supreme law, the wiping out of prejudices, the serenity of souls, the spirit of indulgence, and of pardon, harmony, and peace,—that is what has come from that grand smile. The day when the amnesty shall be proclaimed, I affirm it, above there in the stars Voltaire will smile. In the stary Voltaire will smile. In the stary voltaire will smile. In a sould be a superior of the stary voltaire will smile. In the stary voltaire will smile. On the age of Pericles, of Augustus, of Leo X.. of Louis Quatorze, and of Voltaire. This privilege is the highest mark of civilization. Except Voltaire there are the names of chiefs of States. Voltaire is a chief of ideas. He begins a new cycle. One feels that henceforward the high governing power of the human race will be thought. Civilization was obeying force, she wil

RELIGIOUS.

The Character of Communism---Sermon by the Rev. P. B. Morgan.

Cain's Question, Chicago's Answer--Discourse by the Rev. W. A. Spencer.

Rum the Original Cause of Communism, in the Opinion of the Rev. J. W. Custis.

The Lessons of the Recent Executions-Sermon by the Rev. J. H. Walker.

COMMUNISM. SERMON BY THE REV. P. B. MORGAN.
The Rev. P. B. Morgan, Rector of St. Paul'

Reformed Episcopal Church, corner of Washington and Carpenter streets, preached last evening on "The Character, Significance, and Treatment of Communism." We were apprised as far back as 1848, he said, of the existence of secret political societies in Europe having for their object the overthrow of existing Governments, but it was not until the Franco-Prussian War was concluded that France woke up one morning and found Paris in the hands of the Commune. The outbreak might apparently have been nipped in the bud, but the political parties said, "Better let them talk." But, true to the law which governs communities, when they had listened sufficiently to inflammatory speeches, the people became heated, and were ripe for the frenzy which selzed them. Then came a demonstration of the meaning of Communism. By a mercful Providence the Communism. By a merciful Providence the tide was stayed, or the scenes of '98 would have been re-enacted. After this came a luli. The matter was talked of by the journals of this country, but they were blamed for being alarmists. No one could believe such dangers were in store for us. But the earthquake came. We asked what was the matter, and were told there were strikes; then that the cars had stopped,—that the railroad tracks were being torn up, and property was being destroyed. And we learned that what was called Communism was a terrible reality. Men looked each other in the face and asked how it came about,—what it meant. There could exist no social or political phenomena that had not its cause. Popular discussions were the parents of revolutions. We had only to understand thoroughly the moral elements entering into the discussions in order to deter-mine with a good measure of certainty what we might expect to be the final result. In the esti-mation of our most scholarly and able prophet-ical students, this strange outburst of popular feeling of what might be called lawless, was in accordance with the prophetic utterances of the New Testament. The Communists made war New Testament. The Communists made war not merely upon property, not merely upon the existing state of society, but against all forms of Christianity. We had in Communism a striking illustration of what we might expect of the men who loudly taked of no God and no hereafter. Education was not sufficient to meet the mighty power, nor could it be held in check by mere force. It was to be restrained by the more effectual teaching of Christianity. The people needed to be pointed to God. Not only was right and earnest teaching necessary, but the masses needed to know the fellowship and brotherhood of man as a true Christianity teaches them. What was required was a Christianity which was a reality,—a Christianity withtianity which was a reality,—a Christianity with-out any semblance of shams. He appealed to men and women to strengthen and make influential the moral force of Christianity. There should be a union of all evangelical Christians. All should stand side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, and help, by prayers and deeds of charity, the common work of Christ and humanity.

CAIN'S QUESTION. SERMON BY THE REV. W. A. SPENCER.
"Cain's Question, and Chicago's Answer,"

was the subject of the sermon delivered by the Rev. W. A. Spencer at the Clark Street Methodist Church last evening, the text being from Genesis, iv., 9, as follows:

And the Lord said unto Cain: "Where is Abel, thy brother" And he said: "I know not; am I my brother's keeper?" Chicago, the speaker said, had given various inswers to this question. At one time criminals answers to this question. At one time criminals escape from punishment, even though innocent blood cry out from the ground; at another, the demands of justice are honestly met, and good men breathe easier at the result. Webster once said that the greatest thought that ever entered his mind was that of his personal responsibility to God, and the text quoted above opened a wide department of this thought to all, not only regarding personal responsibility for their own acts, but for the acts and wellare of their fellow-men. Society was supposed to guarantee regarding personal responsibility for their own acts, but for the acts and welfare of their fellow-men. Society was supposed to guarantee to all its members physical safety, mental culture, and religious freedom. The absence of any of these is a positive evil, and the society which cannot furnish it is in so far a failure or a fraud. The unusual event of the past week that has moved the city was a profound surprise to both good and bad. The surprise was not that unprovoked murder had occurred in Chicago, but that the laggard law had overtaken two criminals, and that justice had been deaf to sentimental appeals. Murder has become sufficiently common to awaken little surprise and less horror at its cruelty; justice alone had the power to surprise people. In the words of the Bible: "Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore are the hearts of the children of men fully set in them to do evil." The truth of this was illustrated by the conduct of the men uw in the jail accused of murder. They regard the execution of two of their number with indifference, believing, what the city has reason to fear, that this spasm of conscience will soon pass away, and that in thefreeoil they will escape the penalty of ceth demanded by the men now in the jail accused of murder. Taey regard the execution of two of their number with indifference, believing, what the city has reason to fear, that this soasm of conscience will soon pass away, and that in thefrecoil they will escape the penalty of death demanded by law, human and divine. In order to preserve peace and protect the innocent, penalties for the intraction of law must be sure and inevitable, for nothing so certainly imperils life as the growth of a rose-tinted sentimentality that pittes the murderer more than his victim. Such a sentimentality assists a defending counsel to prevent a just verdict, and aids the condemned in having his sentence delayed, commuted, or canceled. Every unjust pardon costs half a dozen lives, and sentimental mercy gives new courage to the assassin. The whole jury system of this country was wrong, as an elective political judiciary multiplied the probability of the escane of a rich criminal, and making examples of poor unlettered nobodies. The law and executive work needed to protect the poor is one which will let no rich man escape punishment for crime on account of his wealth: that shail be least lenient to the most influential. The State is responsible for life, and ought to protect the weakest, by following relentiessly the strongest and wealthiest criminals with justice impartial and swift. Or if slow, let there be conviction in the publi: mind that it is sure and inevitable. In regard to the question whether the State had done its whole duty to the criminal classes, the speaker would answer "No." One element in the Devention of crime was that men should have enough education to know what constitutes a crime. Compulsory education would largely do away with crime, ar at least leave the criminal without excuse. Most of the crime today is committed by men of foreign birth—that portion of the ecopie who know the least about the language and laws of this country. It was due to these men that this excuse for crime should be taken away.

The second element of pre

they cannot make laws or enforce them to pre-vent this bloody traffic. The city authorities seek loopholes to essays responsibility, and ask seek loopholes to escape responsibility, and ask with something of Cain's effrontery, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

The real murderer is not the crazy lad that shoots or stabs, but the community that permits the boy or man, minor or adult, to be prepared for the bloody deed.

SOCIALISM. RUM ITS ORIGINAL CAUSE.

The Rev. J. W. Custis preached at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church last evening, taking as his subject, "Communism," and his text from Ecclesiastes v., 8-9.

If thou seest the oppression of the poor, and violent nerverting of judgment and justice in a province, marvel not at that matter: for He that is nigher than the highest regardeth; and there be higher than they. Moreover, the profit of the earth is for all: the King nimself is served by the field. The text was a warning against the injustice and wrong to those who are placed in authority, the reverend gentleman said. It was natural, considering the elements which entered into society and politics, that their should be oppression and wrong on all hands in the carrying on of our form of government and in the administration of law. The petty official was the most oppressive and the greatest wrong-doer, but he was subject to his superior officer, and the superior officer subject to the supreme ruler. The text made two very clear and strong declarations: first, the inexcusableness of injustice and violence, and, second, the inalienability of human rights,—the right to work and enjoy the profits of our labor. Communism in its mildest form set at defiance these deciarations, hence it was very natural to find that the pulpit every. est form set at defiance these declarations, hence it was very natural to find that the pulpit everywhere was arrayed against it. It was an evil, and practically proposed to rob him and every one else, on the theory that the property of the country belonged to the people and ought to be equally distributed. To carry out such an idea would be nothing but robbery, the speaker thought, and then passed on to consider the origin and cause of Communism. Poverty, jealousy, envy, passion, avarice, ignorance, and crime, were at the bottom of it, but the prevailing cause, however, he thought, was rum. Rum begat poverty, and, under the head of poverty, passion, and intemperance, the growth of the evil could be explained.

The speaker proceeded to speak of the his-

evil could be explained.

The speaker proceeded to speak of the history of Communism abroad and at home, taking the ground that it was ps old as society itself. It had been engrafted on America, and was fed and nurtured by the influx of immigrants. In this country, however, its growth had been a very sickly one, and in this connection he desired to draw a line between Communism and the Trades-Unions. Some of the Unions, made up of foreigners, were dangerous, because they had brought with them unrepublican ideas, but from Communism he believed there was danger to be apprehended, for they clearly meant revolution, the tearing up of society, learlymeant revolution, the tearing up of society and were already flaunting their red flags in our and were already flaunting their red flags in our faces. It was about time we had begun to look about for a remedy. The popular idea was that lead would correct the evil, but the remedy was as bad as the disease, and could not be tolerated. He closed by suggesting that justice to the workingmen, and the remedeling of our State laws so that the honest laborer would not be brought into contact and competition with convict labor, would go far toward remedying the trouble. He wanted to see our criminals punished, but he did not want to see them a tax or embargo on honest labor, and also to see the laws so enacted that there would no longer be any privileged classes. The rich and poor and high and low should be on an equal footing, and it should not be longer the rule that money would ourchase freedom from punishment for the rich and the educated. The preaching of the Gospel, and the pushing of popular education, and the raising of the lowly to an appreciation of their manhood, he said, would eventually eradicate Communism and bless us with a better Government and a more

THE DEATH PENALTY.

SERMON BY THE REV. J. H. WALKER. The Rev. J. H. Walker preached last evening the Reunion Presbyterian Church, Four teenth, near Loomis street, on the lessons of the Sherry and Connelly execution. The house was well filled. He took his text from the ninth chapter of Genesis, sixth verse: Whose sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed; for in the image of God made He

The reverend gentleman commenced by allud-The reverend gentleman commenced by anuaing to the six executions which took place in
this country Friday last, two of which occurred
in this city, and said that these deaths should
lead men to think a little more of the gravity
of crime than they had done. He alluded
to the solemnity of these judicial life-takings,
and said that the idea of the law was to prevent crime. He alluded to the feeble administration of justice heretofore, and said that even the death penalty had lost its terrors to the criminal classes. He referred to twelve men being yet in jail awaiting trial for murder as a terrible example of the prevalence of crime. He went over briefly the lives of Sherry and Comelly while in jail; their bravado and obscenity until within a few days of their death,—until they knew that they would be hung. He then briefly referred to the murder for which these men had been executed, and gave a short history of the crime. They had made light of their crime, and had denied their guilt, and had even cursed the lawyers who had defended them. He then came to the religious aspect of the case,—how these men had become resigned to death a day or two crime. He alluded to the feeble adm men had become resigned to death a day or two before their execution, and expected to enter Heaven from the scaffold,—that the gate was

before their execution, and expected to enter Heaven from the scaffold,—that the gate was open to them. He appreciated the solemnity and gravity of this question, and, therefore, perhaps would take sides against the opinions of certain well-meaning persons. There were men who railed at justice; but there was no cruelty in justice where it was used for good government. Men who railed at earthly justice would also rail at the justice of God. One speaker graphically pictured the horror of murder, and the stricken family terrorized with their sudden grief. From this he argued the justice of the death penalty,—the taking of life for life. Good government demanded that the murderer should explate his crime by death. Chicago was safer to-day for these executions. Human life was neld more sacred through them. It was the purpose of the law to protect innocence and virtue, and, to punish crime. Sherry and Connelly should not be martyrized by allowing other murderers to escape, whether rich or poor. Society in Chicago was better for these executions. I God loved justice, and loved happiness of individuals also.

The Savior said murder arose from the heart. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Sherry and Connelly before the murder probably con-"By their fruits ve shall know them." Sherry and Connelly before the murder probably con-sidered themselves as good as the average of men. He alluded to their defense of being in

and Connelly before the murder probably considered themselves as good as the average of men. He alluded to their defense of being in liquor, but was glad that it did not prove sufficient. Sherry and Connelly were drawn away to sin by their own action,—by allowing their passions and lusts to not. The execution of these men would make many silent changes, and lead the community to believe more in humany deprayity. It would be a blow to free religion. He pictured sin from its remote beginning to the end. "He that hateth his brother is a murderer."

The impression had gone out that these men were ready to enter Heaven, and that they nad been regenerated. He might be mistaken, but he asked if men as wicked as these were could have been regenerated in so short a time. It was not his qualification to judge—that was far from his intention. He wanted it understood that he was not judging these men, but was merely reviewing the impression which had gone forth. He wanted to know if these men were penitent. They evinced remorse, but he denied that they showed repentance. by confessing their crimes—of confessing their sorrow for killing poor McConville, or for the perjuries which they had committed on the witness-stand. These men had showed nothing to prove their repentance. He alluded to their preparations for death, made for them by the Catholic Church, and the fattempt made to get for them a stay of execution in order to prepare for execution. These men had sang, and joked, and sworn just as long as they saw a chance for a supersedes; but when this chance was gone their manner changed. After that there was something more desired. They could not have been converted, even when they stood upon the scaffold. Christ only could save, and these men had not had faith in the atoning blood of Jesus Christ, and argued that they could not have been saved. He then made a touching supplication for all to live holy, pure, and Christian lives. No one wanted to see these men executed, but justice demanded that they should die. The Judge

THE RED FLAG. SERMON BY THE REV. C. L. TROMPSON.

The Rev. C. L. Thompson, of the Fifth Presbyterian Church, preached last evening on Communism, taking as his text: Happy is that people that is in such a case. Yea, happy is that people whose God is the Lord.—
Psaims, cxliv., 15.

He did not wish, in speaking upon this su

ject, to exaggerate the evils of the day, bus rather to state the case plainly, and see where in the remedy lay. In the first place, a distinction should be made between the real working classes of the community and the reckless agitators who were inciting the former to rebellion against capital. To hurl bad words or even bullets would not do. That would not settle the question. That there were grievances was true, as it was also true that those grievances were used by the agitators to further their own selfish ends. Still, the evils being admitted to exist, the question to be settled was as to the remedy, and in settling it the Church and society were largely responsible. The troubles between capital and laber were far worse in Europe than here, where there was a larger community of interests, a better system of labor, and a fairer system of rewards. In New York. City the army of the hungry, and, therefore, the army of the hungry, and, therefore, the army of the burbulent, was numbered by thousands. The same held good in all the large cities of the country. The main cause for all this lay in the great competition in business of the past few years, as a natural result of which there was reduction after reduction in wages and a corresponding discontent on the part of the laboring classes. There was something, in the system or trades-unions which was good and they should not be confounded with the international Society of Workingmen, whose aims were revolutionary and identical with those put forward by what was now known as Communism. There were two divisions of Socialism—Communism and Co-operation. The logical results, however, of each were precisely the same. Among these were the destruction of property rights, the destruction of seciety, the destruction of the Church. The crisis had not come as yet, although he believed the gulf between capital and labor was widening. What was the remedy! When the evil rose, as it did last summer, there was only one way to meet it, and that was by forcible resistance. But it w

dangers and temptations to which they were exposed. He could not find words sufficiently strong to express his condemnation of the action of the Council in refusing to pass the ordinance before that body last Monday evening, prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors, which would have been one way, and a very important way, of checking the evils of intemperance, and, therefore, of pauperism and crime. There should be more general, widespread education among those who enjoyed the elective franchise, to the end that politics and civil government might be elevated and reformed. In securing this general reform, the Church had its duty to perform. It should enter into the spirit of its religion, which sympathized with the lowest, the vilest, and the worst, and show them that in the Church it had a religious helper. Let the pews be opened to them, let the churches be free to all, and, if they would not come, let the people of God go out among the hedges and highways and bring them in. The Gospel should be planted where the people were, and made as free as air. When the perils did arise, they would arise in the large cities, and there would God's people be held to the supreme responsibility, because there they enjow the greatest opportunities the large cities, and there would don't people be held to the supreme responsibility, because there they enjoyed the greatest opportunities for ameliorating and mitigating the social troubles, which, in their infancy now, might become threatening before another generation

THE CROPS.

ssed away.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

JERSEYVILLE, Jersey Co., June 23.—Fine

weather for harvest. Better quality of wheat than last year, and larger yield. Crop will go on the market at once. Corn crop generally backward and uneven; been plowed twice, and DELHI, Jersey Co., June 23.—Wheat half cut

yield exceeds that of 1877; quality good. Farmers feel inclined to sell as soon as threshed if they can realize a fair price. Prospects for if they can realize a fair price. Prospects for corn very much improved.

Sandoval, Marion Co., June 23.—Wheat in this section nearly all cut; safe to say twenty bushels; grain well filled; berry large and plume. Farmers are of opinion that prices will be a second of the control of the cont rule low. Corn improving: on high ground well cultivated; promises well. Washeurn, Woodford Co., June 23.—Corn is

a fair stand, except on low, wet ground; m plowed twice; with favorable weather probably make 75 per cent of an average BRIDGEPORT, Lawrence Co., June 23. half cut; grain good; head small; machines stopped on account of mud blockade in the fields. Wheat is not as good as last year.

KANSAS.

HAVEN, Reno Co., June 23.-We have had dreadful weather. Wheat is growing in the shock, and what little has been stacked is also growing. All the early wheat has been cut. The late varieties are fully ripe, but the are so soft that all work is suspended. You may imagine our situation: where a week ago was contentment and happiness, now is all gloom and despair.

BUNKER HILL, Russell Co., June 23.—Cut wheat somewhat damaged by the heavy rains during harvest. Should the weather clear, wheat will yield from 25 to 23 bushels. Corn came up finely; good stand; much of it two feet high.

CHESTER, Jefferson Co., June 23.—Winter wheat (early varieties) about all cut in good order. Better average than 1877. Late will be cut in a week. Corn looking well,—three to four feet high. four feet high. SALINA, Saline Co., June 23.—Weather very

wet. Considerable wheat growing in the shock; yield fifteen bushels to the acre; last season, twelve. Corn, good stand. Outlook bad for оню. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CLEVELAND, O., June 23.—I have lately had occasion to pass over considerable portions of Northern Ohlo, and took considerable pains to ascertain in regard to the state of the crops Northeastern Ohio is almost wholly a grazing country. When there is plenty of wet, so that country. When there is plenty of wet, so that the grass grows well, the season is prosperous, and this one has been remarkably so. The very low price of cheese and butter makes the farmers somewhat "blue," in a financial point of view, but their hay crop is so large that they are now beginning to cut it to keep it from getting lodged down. Everything is at least two weeks earlier than in common years. Coop is tooking

forged down. Everything is at least two weeks earlier than in common years. Corn is looking fairly, potatoes first-rate, and wheat in the west ern portion of the Reserve is better than it has been before in many years. The promise for Iruit is almost marvelous. All trees hang full, and it is not probable that anything can prevent a magnificent yield. OMAHA, Neb., June 22.—The Daily Republica to-morrow morning will publish crop reports from all the counties on the line of the Union Pacific and Omaha & Republican Valley Railroads. It was feared that the long season of

roads. It was feared that the iong season of wet weather which prevailed up to a week ago had rusted the wheat, and that the severe storms generally injured all the crops. Such is not the case. There is no rust whatever. The corn is somewhat backward, but has a good stand, and there is an immense acreage. The rye harvest will commence one week hence, barley ten days later, and wheat about July 20. A fair estimate of the wheat yield will be twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre. If we have favorable weather for macuring the crop the yield will be the largest ever known. INDIANA. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGDALB, Parke Co., June 23.—Just beginning to harvest our winter wheat. It is well illed. Corn doing well, and a fine stand. BRIDGEFORT, Marion Co., June 22.—We have been harvesting for a few days. The yield fully soual to 1877. All growing grain looks well. Very good stand of corn.

MICHIGAN. Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 22.—The weather wet and backward. The wheat is of rank growth, and promises a good yield, although the tendency is to lodge hay below the average. Spring grains look well. Corn is backward and unpromising. Such are the conditions in North-ern Michigan.

MINNESOTA. FOREST CITY, Meeker Co., June 23.—Wheat very heavy. It will lodge. Rye first-rate. Barley and oats good.

HUTCHINSON, McLeod Co., June 23.—Small grains never looked better at this season of the year. Corn backward, but coming on finely.

TEXAS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Bramond. Robertson Co., June 22.—The cotton is better than it has been for years at this season. The corn in middle Texas is now nearly made. The crop is very full: larger than in ly made. The crop is very full; larger than in

THE COURTS.

An Important Decision Relating to the Republic Life.

The Supreme Court Intimates There Was No Reduction of Capital.

The Corporation Was the Owner of the Eighty Per Cent Excess.

A Prominent Lawyer Pronounces This Intimation a Mere Dictum.

Local Court Proceedings Saturday.

REPUBLIC LIFE.

THE SUPREME COURT INTIMATES THERE WAS NO The Legal News of Saturday published in full the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of A. L. Chetiain, administrator of Walker, deceased, vs. The Republic-Life Insurance Company. It appears from the record that Walker subscribed for 500 shares of the insurance stock at \$100 each, and as a payment of 20 per cent thereon the Company permitted him to execute his notes therefor, drawing interest payable five years after date, and he executed a deed of rust on property in the city to secure the paynent of principal and interest. ifetime, paid \$400 of interest on this indebtedness. Having died interest of his estate, appellant was duly appointed the administrator of his estate, and the money not having been paid, appelled a bill against the administrator, widow, and heirs of Walker, to foreclose the deed of trust and subject the trust property to sale for the payment of this indebtedness. Answers and a cross-bill were filed, and a trial was had on the original bill, answers, reolications, exhibits, and proofs. The Court found that there was due, on the notes for principal and interest, the sum of \$14,357.30, and ordered its payment in ten days, and in default thereof that the premises be sold, subject to redemption, and the proceeds of the sale be applied to discharge the decree, and, if not sufficient, that the unpaid balance be paid in due course of administration. From that decree the administrator appealed. In defense, he urged the misappropriation of funds by the Company in the purchase of the Republic Life Building and the National Life-Insurance Company, and the reduction of the capital stock of the Company. The Court decided that the two first pleas were not good, for the reason that Walker and the administrator had slept on their rights, if they ever had any. neirs of Walker, to foreclose the deed of trust

ever had any.
In relation to the third plea,—the reduction of apital,-the Court said:

In relation to the third plea,—the reduction of capital,—the Court said:

As to the last point,—that the Company reduced their capital stock without the consent of Walker,—we do not see that it exists as a matter of fact. The resolutions show that the Directors were authorized to issue certificates of paid-ap stock to those who had nate 20 per cent on their subscriptions for an amount equal to the sum thus paid.

This in no sense diminished the amount of the capital stock of the Company. Where a person had subscribed for, say, ten shares, and had paid \$200, and was willing to receive a certificate for two shares, of \$100 each, and cancel his subscription for the ten shares, the other eight still belonged to the Company, and they could sell them to whom they might choose. The subscription for shares, and the payment of 20 per cent therson, did not vest any title/to the shares in the subscriber. That would only be a contract to purchase and pay for the number of shares for which the subscriber. That would only be a contract to purchase and pay for the number of shares for which the subscriber. That would only be a contract to purchase and pay for the number of shares for which the subscriber. That would only be a contract to purchase and pay for the number of shares for which the subscriber. Hence this was not even an effort to reduce the capital stock of the Company by purchasing its stock or otherwise. But if it had been intended as a purchase of its own shares, there are numerous

stock or otherwise. But it it had been intended as a purchase of its own shares, there are numerous cases which hold that a corporation may do so and violate no duty to the stockholders, unless prohibited by its charter.

Perceiving no error in this record, the decree of the court below is affirmed. Decree affirmed.

the court below is affirmed. Decree affirmed.

A prominent lawyer, who was asked by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday what influence the language of the Court on the alleged reduction of capital would have in the case of Receiver Warrl against the stockholders for the unpaid portions of their stock, said he regarded the language as the dictum of the Court. The point was put in by way of defense against the suit instituted by the Company against the administrator of Walker, and was outside of what was necessary to a decision of this particular case. He couldn't say that the dictum would case. He couldn't say that the dictain works not have any influence in adjudication upon the question as set up in Ward's bill, but at the same time he did not regard it as in any way conclusive as to the rights of the stockholders, or of the right of the Receiver to recover from the stockholders their stock liability.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

In the case of the Fourth National Bank, the Receiver, C. D. Sherman, filed a petition Satur day stating that among the assets are some commercial paper, choses in action, and one large burglar-proof safe. in order to close up the estate and save expenses, these assets must be disposed of either by sale or by turning hem over to the creditors in payment of their claims. An order was accordingly entered by Judge Blodgett giving the Receiver leave to sell these assets at public or private sale for cash, or to accept in payment Receiver's certificates,

The South Park land case of Kerr vs. Phillips and others was concluded late Friday afternoo before Justice Harlan, and taken under advise ment.

The case of Post vs. the County of Kendall was partly heard Friday evening and Saturday morning before Judges Harlan and Blodgett, and postponed until August.

and postponed until August.

TIEMS.

The case of E. B. Myers vs. Callaghan & Co. is set for trial before Judge Harlan at 12 o'clock to-day. This is a bill for injunction to prevent the defendants from infringing complainants copyright in reprinting the first volumes of the Illinois law reports.

The Amoskeag National Bank vs. the Town of Ottawa was set for trial for Oct. 1 before Judge Harlan.

of Ottawa was set for trial for Oct. 1 before Judge Harlan.

Judge Williams Saturday granted a decree of divorce to Ellen C., from George A., Levy, on the ground of adultery.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Gilbert Hubbard et al. filed a libel Saturday against the proceeds of the schooner Bessie Boalt to recover \$1,000 due on a mortgage.

Boalt to recover \$1,000 due on a mortgage.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Hermann L. Mossier, of Peoria, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy Saturday. His preferred debts are \$334, the secured \$230, and the unsecured about \$8,100. The assets are a stock of goods as merchant, valued at \$13,692.90.

R. Haney & Co. were adjudicated bankrupt Saturday, and C. A. Cornwell was appointed Provisional Assignee.

C. A. Cornwell was appointed Assignee of H. L. Mossier.

C. A. Cornwell was appointed Assignee of H. L. Mossler.
Julius A. Lane was adjudicated bankrupt, and a warrant issued returnable July 8.
SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.
Gwinthleom H. Kinzie filed a bill Saturday against Bernard Guidorff, Frederick Bargholz, E. E. Hundley, J. H. Rees, Samuel Marks, Lazarus Silverman, Michael Greenebaum, Leopold Mayer, Flora A. Brown, L. A. Brown, Augusta Paulsen, Martin Paulsen, Leonora Miller, T. W. Miller. Thomas Schuremann, Emily E. Briggs, John Wesley Hooper, Michael Simon, Mathilde Ruhlman, Fred Ruhlman, Nicholas Simon, William Teuchert, and others, asking for dower in the E. 1/2 of the N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 20, 40, 14.

Sec. 20, 40, 14.

CIRCUIT COURT.

E. J. Delhaunty began a suit in trespass Saturday against Thomas Gahan, George W Mitchell, and John Haverly to recover \$5,000 dam.

urday against Thomas Gahan, George W Mitchell, and John Haverly to recover \$5,000 damages.

Thomas McNamara commenced a similar suit for the same amount against the same parties.

The Mechanics' Savings Bank of Providence, R. I., flied a bill against Caroline, Gottlieb, and Frederick Boyer, Louis Heintz and Caroline Boyer, executors of the will of Gottlieb Boyer, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$25,000 on Lots 15, 16, and 17, Block 19, of the Canal Trustees' Subdivision, in Sec. 33, 40, 14; also Lots 1, 2, and 4, Block 4, in the subdivision by the State Bank of Illinois of the N. E. 4 of the N. W. 4 of Sec. 4, 39, 14. Also Sub-Lots 21, 22, 33, 24, and 25, in the subdivision of Lots 9 to 18, inclusive; the W. 4 of Lot 19, and Lots 20, 21, and 22, Block 1, of Sheffield's Addition to Chicago.

The same bank filed a bill against Josephine and Louis C. Huck, Sophia Bartholomae, Emma Seipp, J. Edward Koch, the German National Bank, Charles Mears, Lyman Baird, Trustee, and George W. Smith, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$50,000 on the following property: A part of the S. W. 14 of Sec. 28, 40, 14, described as Iollows: commencing at the southeast corner of said quarter section in the centre of Fullerton avenne, and running thence westerly 394 feet to the centre of Green Bay road; thence north twenty-two degrees, west 489 feet; thence east twenty-two degrees, west 489 feet; thence east time of said

r less.
Victor Hanson filed a bill against Mathias
Eldem and Peter Jensen, his partners, to dissolve the partnership in the furniture business
heretofore existing between them at 665 Carroll

JUDGE HARLAN-Set case Myers

JUDOE HALLAN-Set case Myers vs. Callaghan.

JUDOE BLODGETT-36, 37, 44, 45, 47 to 51, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 60 to 65, and 60 to 78, all inclusive. No case on trial.

The Appellate Court-No court until Wednesday, when opinions will be delivered. Call Wednesday-141, 145, 149, 152, and 153, which include all cases on the docket, except those case which have been put at the foot of the docket, and will be called after the above. They are Nos. 52, 60, 61, 62, 64, 67, 70.

JUDOE GART-328, and 331 to 351, inclusive, except 338 and 340. No case on trial.

JUDOE JAMESON-182 to 184, 187, 191, 201, 201 to 299. No. 181, Graves vs. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, on trial.

JUDOE ROPER-Set case 3, 849, Freer vs. Wimans. No. 3, 463, Dyer vs. Smith. on trial.

JUDOE MALLIANTER-No court.

JUDOE MCALLISTER-No court.

JUDOE MILLIANS-General business.

JUDOE WILLIANS-General business.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONPESSIONS—Thomas Collins vs. Dennis Fitzgerald, \$208. 18.

CRECUIT COURT—CONPESSIONS—Hibernian Banking Association vs. Henry R. Green, \$1, 107.22.

JUDGS ROGERS—David Lissberger vs. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, \$400.

ASSISTANT-ATTORNEY THOMSON.

CHICAGO, June 21.—It seems, for a party not curious de si en la seems, for a party not acquainted with the true inwardness of the administration of certain departments in Washington, as if a kind of sickly tone and condemble mystery existed there, which should, for the welfare of its officers, be hid from public

ble mystery existed there, which should for the welfare of its officers, be hid from public view in a manner leaving no room for any suspicion of such a remarkable state of affairs. Or can any other conclusion be drawn from the apparently slight movements toward the Assistant District-Attorney, H. W. Thomson, for doing his duty honestly by investigating the accounts of the Chicago Custom-House Ring?

The fearless way Mr. Thomson has acted, so far as open to public view, carries with it the public's conviction that he is doing his duty well, and for that reason gets pettilogged, annoyea, insulted, and even threatened to be discharged, if not in a direct way just yet, so by means of trying to reduce his anlary below a living point, and all this by a department who ought to improve his condition for faithful services rendered. To feel sympathy for bad men, official robbers, and dead-beats has had its lamentable effect upon too many of our drill officers, and demorsilized many of them to such a degree that though their very acts they appear, unknowingly to themselves, as if they hardly knew the difference between right and wrong. Could it be possible that the Attorner-General sympathizes with such a class of men and at accordingly? We hope not, for the very reason that the nation has a right to expect that his superior qualities and jurisprudence brought to him the position he heids; but why sneakthieves are made martyrs and their discoveren prosecuted, is a conundrum honess men would like to have him soive.

To bring down criminals, officials or others, to their proper level, to make them absolutely harmless, and punish them for their crimes secording to the laws of the land, is unadulterated justice. to which any attorney, general or otherwise, should lend his efforts, and not to injure or nolest the discoverers of such venomous vermin, who are ready at any time by their demoralizing influences to bring ruin to the very core of almost any nation.

DETROIT, Mich., June 28 .- William H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Augustus Schell arrived here this afternoon from Buffalo, and are stopping at the Russell House.

DEATHS. HENDRICKSON—Saturday morning, June 22, at 230 a. m., Mrs. Ann Hendrickson, in the 71st year of her acc.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No.

18 Smith-st., on Tuescay, the 25th Inst., at Ito'clock,
a.t. Relatives and triends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. By carriages to Graceland.

Funeral from residence, 153 Lake av., Tuesday, at

H. Frank.
Funeras will take place this afternoon at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 262 West Polk st. Friends are invited.
EF New York papers please copy.
RENNY—On Sunday, June 23, Dora, daughter of Michael and Dora Kenny, aged 5 years.
Funeral on Tuesday morning by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. THE NOONDAY MRETING WILL BE CONDUCT-ed by Mr. J. W. Dean. Subject: "Give Us This Day Our Dally Bread." At 150 Madison-st. Young MEN'S MEETING THIS EVENING AT the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., 150 Madison st., at p. m. Strangers in the city cordially invited. AUCTION SALES.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO. CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE. THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF 50-ROOM BOARDING HOUSE, No. 54 North Wells-st.,

MONDAY, June 24, at 10 o'clock a. m., the whole consisting of B. W. Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, Springs, Pillows, Blankets, Carpets, Mirrors, Chairf Parior Furniture, Sewing Machines, Crockery, and Glassware.

By order of the Mortgagee.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. AUCTION SALE OF Theological and Miscellaneous Books,

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 25, at 2 o'clock, at 173 and 175 East Rancolph-s...
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. Wednesday, June 26, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.,
Sale of Furniture, Carekery, Glassware, Hardware, Cutlery, Carets, Electric Pen and
Press, and Other Merchandise,
At 173 and 175 East Randolph-st.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers

Thursday, June 27. at 9% o'clock a. m., Sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Straw Goods, Boots and Shees, At 173 and 175 East Randolph-st.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS, Tuesday, June 25, 9:30 a.m.

We shall close several Important Consignments of Seasonable Goods. The attention of both Country and City Trade is directed to this sale.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

1,300 CASES FINE, WELL-ASSORTED Boots, Shoes & Slippers

AT AUCTION, Wednesday, June 26 at 9:30 a.m. prompt. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

By CHAS, E. RADDIN & CO., AUCTION BALE BOOTS & SHOES

TURSDAY, JUNE 25.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Notions, &c., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. By M. M. SANDERS & CO.,

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS,

Tuesday, June 25, at 12:30. Fresh arrival of desirable goods for summer trada, By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

TUESDAY'S SALE, June 25, at 9:30 a. m., at our FURNITURE, CARPETS, And General Household Goods, General Merchandise &c.. &c. ELISUN, POMEROY & CO., Austra.

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